The WEEKLY Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa

THE VOICELESS.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers, who will stoop to number?
A few may touch the magic string,
And noisy fame be proud to win them;
Alas, for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them.

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their sad heart's story;
Weep for the voiceless who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadial breezes sleep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted pillow,
But where the glistening night dews weep
O'er nameless sorrow's church-yard willow.

O hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lip and faded tresses,
'Till death pours out his cordial wine,
Slow dropped from misery's crushing presses,
If singing breath or echoing chord,
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Aside from the straw bonnets that always appear with April and May, there are quantities of straw trimmings to be used in many instances in lieu of ribbons and laces. The newest features among these are mixtures of straw and jet in ornaments and leaves to be placed in flower clusters. There are also straw laces, curled straw braids, cords and tassels of straw, thick ruches, buttons, anchors, and garniture of various designs made of very white and of pale buff straw.

BONNET SHAPES.

Spring bonnets are larger than those of the winter. The crown is well defined, square, and high enough to hold a towering coiffure. Flat and rolled brims are both imported; it is probable that flat brims will be fashionable, as rolled coronets have been worn for several costumes. There are also many half-and half brims that have rolled fronts and recede in the back. The Rabagas of straw is again imported; Parisian ladies of any age from fifty years down now wear this jaunty sailor bonnet perched far back on the head. Most of the new shapes may be used either as a round hat or bonnet; a pair of strings tied under the chin are all that is necessary for the change.

FLOWERS.

Leaves and flowers of straw in clusters, with long fern leaves of finely cut jet, are the newest ornaments for spring bonnets. These straw and jet leaves also appear with flowers of natural colors. The Watteau cluster has a large pink rose, blue forget-me-nots, slender jet leaves, and straw ferns. Another new feature is oxidized leaves, giving a silvery, metallic appearance to all foliage. This is a "reform against nature" that will scarcely be as popular as the beautiful autumn leaves and the highly colored tropical foliage that are now so admirably represented in the artificial flowers.

SPRING SUITS.

The first suits imported for spring are moss green, vert-de-gris, ecru, and violet shades, and the fabrics are poplins, pongees and soft woolen stuffs. They consist of a postilion basque, with revers behind instead of pleats, and large Dolman sleeves. The upper skirts have very short aprons, or else are plain breadths attached to the back breadths of the lower skirt, and rounded off to the belt in front, displaying the elaborately trimmed front breadths of the lower skirt. The latter arrangement has the effect of a polonaise, and similar suits are made with real polonaises. Two shades appear in these costumes, and the novelty is to use a very light and very dark shade, instead of tints that differ slightly, as was formerly the fashion.

SPRING PERCALES AND LINENS.

The soft-finished percales noted at the wholesale houses are now displayed in retail stores, and are readily sold even at this early season. The first choice is the Napoleon blue percale, with white polka dots, marked 35 cents a yard. This is as soft as foulard, and is often mistaken for it. It is precisely the same on both sides, and ladies who bought it in Paris last year say it washes well. Foulard-percales of solid gray, in Cashmere colors and designs. These are to be used as flounces on the skirt and polonaise. Price 40 cents a yard.

BALL DRESSES.

The most beautiful ball dresses of the winter were seen at the Infants' Asylum and Charity balls Rose-color was worn in profusion, also tea-rose, yet white has lost nothing of its prestige. Some of the handsomest dresses were of white faille, with embroidery, lace, black velvet, and flowers; and the lightest, airiest toilettes were white tulle, with embroidered over-skirts of tulle or gauze. The garlands of flowers, the mammoth roses, the crimson and white camelias, and the embroidered foliage were really works of art. [Harper's Bazar.

LOOK ON THE SUNNY SIDE.

BY MRS. M. W. CURTIS.

Though clouds may gather to dim the sky,
And summer friends may pass thee by,
When adversity's chains are over the flung,
Or the heart with anguish deep is wrung,
Though troubles may come as a rolling tide,
Despair not—look on the sunny side.

Remember, 'tis darkest before the day,
Then watch thee for the sunbeam's ray;
'Twill come again to gladden the breast,
And set thy troubles and fears at rest;
Let not despair in thy bosom hide,
But cheer thee and look on the sunny side.

There are beautiful spots in this world of ours,
Where the blossoming glade is sweet with flowers:
There are moments of happiness, radiant with light,
There are hopes that will outshine death's withering blight;
Then let not despair in thy bosom hide,
But cheer thee, and look on the sunny side.

UNDER THE CLOAK.

If there be a thing in the world that my soul hateth, it is a long journey by rail, in a little stuffy compartment, with nothing to amuse you if you keep awake; with a dim lamp hanging above you, tantalizing you with the idea that you can read by its light, and when you try satisfactorily proving to you that you cannot, and, if you sleep, breaking your neck, or at least stiffening it, by the brutal arrangement of the hard cushions. These thoughts passed through my head at Geneva, on the afternoon of the fine autumn day on which I have settled to take my place in the night train for Paris.

I like Geneva, but now go I must. My husband is to meet me at the station in Paris at six o'clock to-morrow. Six o'clock! what a barbarous hour at which to arrive!

I go down-stairs and get into the carriage which awaits me. My maid and man follow with the luggage. I give stricter injunctions than ordinary to my maid never for one moment to lose her hold of the dressing-case, which contains a great many valuable jewels, nor of a certain costly and beautiful clock, which I am carrying home as a present to my people. We reach the station. There are ten minutes to spare, and the *salle* is filling fuller every moment—chiefly my countrymen, countrywomen, and country children, beginning to troop home to their partridges. I look curiously round at them, speculating as to which of them will be my companion or companions through the night.

I have just decided on the companions I should prefer: a large young man, who belongs to nobody, and looks as if he spent most of his life in laughing—alas! he is not likely! he is sure to want to smoke—and a handsome and prosperous looking young couple. They are more likely, as very probably, in the man's case, the bride-love will overcome the cigar-love. The porter comes up, the key turns in the lock; the doors open. I hate and dread exceedingly a crowd, and would much prefer at any time to miss my train rather than be squeezed and jostled by one. In consequence my maid and I are almost the last people to emerge, and have the last and worst choice of seats. We run along the train, looking in—the footman, my maid, and I. Full—full everywhere!

I am growing nervous, when I see the footman, who is a little ahead of us, sighing to us to make haste.

"Plenty of room here, 'm; only two gentlemen."

I put my foot on the high step and climb in. Rather uncivil of the two gentlemen! neither of them offer to help me; but they are not looking this way, I suppose. "Mine the dressing-case!" I cry nervously, as I stretch out my hand to help the maid Watson up. The man pushes her from behind; in she comes—dressing-case, clock, and all. Here we are for the night!

I am so busy and amused looking out of the window, seeing the different parties bidding their friends good-bye, and watching with indignation the barbaric and malicious manner in which the porters hurl the luckless baggage about, that we have steamed out of the station and are fairly off for Paris before I have the curiosity to glance at my fellow passengers. Watson and I occupy the two seats by one window, facing one another; our fellow travelers have not taken the two other window seats; they occupy the middle ones, between us. They are both reading, behind newspapers. Well, we shall not get much amusement out of them. Ah! If I could have had my wish, and had the laughing young man and pretty young couple for company, the night would not, perhaps, have seemed so long. However I forget all about them, and fall into a variety of thoughts. Will my husband really get up in time to come and meet me at the station to-morrow morning? He does so cordially hate getting up. My only chance is not having gone to bed at all. How will he be looking? I have not seen him for four months. Will he have succeeded in curbing his tendency to fat, during his Norway fishing? Probably not. The time slips by; the afternoon is drawing toward evening; a beginning of dusk is coming over the landscape.

I looked around. Good heavens! what can those men find so interesting in the papers? I thought them hideously dull when I looked over them this morning; and yet they are still persistently reading. What can they have got hold of? I cannot well see what the man beside me has; his *vis-a vis* is buried in an English Times. Just as I am thinking about him he puts down his paper, and I see his face. Nothing very remarkable; a long black beard, and a hat tilted somewhat low over his forehead. I turn away my eyes hastily, for fear of being caught inquisitively scanning; but still out of their corners I see that he has taken a little bottle out of his traveling bag, has poured some of its contents into a glass, and is putting it to his lips. Then I feel that he is addressing me. I look up toward him. He is holding out the vial to me, and saying:

"May I take the liberty of offering madame some?"

"No; thank you, monsieur," I answer, shaking my head hastily, and speaking rather abruptly. "There is nothing I dislike more than being offered strange eatables and drinkables in a train, or a strange hymn book in church.

He smiled politely, and then adds:

"Perhaps the other lady might be persuaded to take a little?"

"No; thank you, sir;" replies Watson, angrily, in almost as ungrateful a tone as mine.

Again he smiles, bows, and reburies himself in his newspaper. The thread of my thoughts are broken; I feel an odd curiosity as to the nature of the contents of that bottle. Certainly it is not sherry, or spirit of any kind, for it has diffused no odor through the carriage. All this time the man beside me has said and done nothing. I wish he would move, or speak or do something. I peep covertly at him. Well, at all events, he is well defended against the night chill. What a voluminous cloak he is wrapped in; how entirely it shrouds his figure!—trimmed with *fur*, too! Why, it might be January instead of September. I do not know why, but the cloak makes me feel rather uncomfortable. I wish they would both move to the window, instead of sitting next us! The cloak has been deposited with umbrellas, parasols, shawls, rugs, etc., in the netting above Watson's head. The dressing case—a very large and heavy one—is sitting on her lap. I lean forward and say to her:

"That box must be very heavy on your knee, and I want a footstool—I should be more comfortable if I had one—let me put my feet on it."

I have an idea somehow my sapphires will be safer if I can always feel that they are there. We make the desired change in our arrangements. Yes, both my feet are on it.

The landscape outside is darkening quickly now; our dim lamp is beginning to assert its importance. Still the men read. I feel a sensation of irritation. What can they mean by it? It is utterly impossible that they can decipher the small print of the Times by this feeble, shaky glimmer.

As I am so thinking, the one who had before spoken lays down his paper, folded it up and deposits it on the seat beside him. Then, drawing his little bottle out of his bag a second time, drinks, or seems to drink, from it. Then he again turns to me:

"Madame will pardon me; but if madame could be induced to try a little of this; it is a cordial of a most refreshing and invigorating description; and if she will have the amiability to allow me to say so, madame looks faint."

What can he mean by his urgency? Is it pure politeness? I wish it were not growing so dark. Then an idea occurs to me, and I manufacture a civil smile and say: "Thank you very much, monsieur; I am a little faint, as you observe. I think I will avail myself of your obliging offer." So saying, I take the glass and touch it with my lips. I give you my word of honor I do not think I did more; I did not mean to swallow a drop, but I suppose I must have done so. He smiles with a gratified air.

"The other lady will now, perhaps, follow your example?"

By this time I am beginning to feel thoroughly uncomfortable. Why, I should be puzzled to explain. What is this cordial that he is so eager to urge upon us? Though determined not to subject myself to its influence, I must see its effects upon another person. I made a sign to Watson to drink some. She obeys, nothing loth. She has been working hard all day, and she is tired. There is no feigning about her. She has emptied the glass. Now to see what comes of—what happens to my live dog. The bottle is replaced in the bag; still we are racing on, racing on, past the hills and fields and villages. How indistinct they are all growing! I turn back from the contemplation of the outside view to the inside one. Why, the woman is asleep already—her chin buried in her chest, her mouth half-opened, looking exceedingly imbecile and very plain, as some people, when asleep out of bed, do look. A nice, invigorating potion, indeed! I wish to heaven I had gone with that cavalcade of nursery-maids, and unwholesome-looking babies, next door. At all events, I am not at all sleepy myself—that is a blessing. I shall see what happens. Yes, by-the-by, I must see what he meant to happen, I must affect to fall asleep too. I close my eyes, and gradually sinking my chin on my chest try to droop my jaws and hang my cheeks, with a semblance of *bona-fide* slumber. Apparently I succeed pretty well. After the lapse of some minutes I distincly feel two hands very cautiously and carefully lifting and removing my feet from the dressing box.

A cold chill creeps over me, and then the blood rushes to my head and ears. What am I to do? I have always thought the better of myself ever since for it; but strange to say, I kept my presence of mind. Still affecting to sleep, I give a sort of kick, and instantly the hands are withdrawn and all is perfectly quiet again. I now feign to wake gradually, with a yawn and a stretch; and on moving about my feet a little, find that, despite my kick, they have been too clever for me, and have dexterously removed my box and substituted another. The way in which I make the pleasant discovery is that, whereas mine was perfectly flat at the top, on the surface of the object that is now beneath my feet there is some sort of excrescence—a handle of some sort or other. There is no denying it—brave I may be—I may laugh at people for running from bulls, for disliking to sleep in a room by themselves for fear of ghosts, for hurrying past stamps, but now I am most thoroughly frightened. I look cautiously in a sideway manner, at the man beside me. How very still he is! Were they *his* hands, or the hands of the man opposite him? I take a fuller look than I have yet ventured to do, turning slightly round for the purpose. He is still reading, or at least still holding the paper, for the reading must be a farce. I look at his hands; they are in precisely the same position as they were when I affected to go to sleep, although the *pose* of the rest of his body is slightly altered. Suddenly I turn extremely cold, for it has dawned on me that they are not real hands—they are certainly false ones. Yes, though the carriage is shaking very much with our rapid motion, and the light is shaking too, yet there is no mistake. I look, indeed, more closely, so as to be quite sure. The one nearest me is ungloved, the other gloved. I look at the nearest one. Yes, it is of opaque waxen whiteness. I can plainly see the rouge put under the finger-nails to represent the coloring of life. I try to give one glance at his face. The paper still partially hides it, and as he is leaning his head back against the cushion, where the light hardly penetrates, I am completely baffled in my efforts.

Great heavens! What is going to happen to me? What shall I do? how much of him is real? I draw convulsively and shrinkingly away, and try to squeeze myself up as close as possible to the window. But alas! to what good? How absolutely and utterly powerless I am! And there is Watson still sleeping swinishly—breathing heavily—opposite me. Shall I try to wake her? But to what end? She being under the influence of that vile drug, my efforts will certainly be useless, and will probably arouse the man to employ violence against me. Sooner or later in the course of the night I suppose they are pretty sure to murder me, but I had rather that it should be later than sooner.

While I think these things I am lying back quite still, for, as I philosophically reflect, not all the screaming in the world will help me; if I had twenty-lung power, I could not drown the rush of an express train. Then they began to talk of me. It is plain they are not taken in by my feint of sleep; they speak in a clear, loud voice, evidently for my benefit. One of them begins by saying: "What a good looking woman she is! Evidently in her *premiere jeunesse*, too"—reader, I struck thirty last May—"and also there can be no doubt as to her being of exalted rank—a duchess, probably." (A dead duchess by morning, think I, grimly.) They go on to see how odd it is that people in my class of life never travel with their own jewels, but always with paste ones, the real ones being, meanwhile, deposited at the banker's. My poor, poor sapphires! good-by, a long good-by to you. But, indeed, I will willingly compound for the loss of you and the rest of my ornaments; will go bare-necked and bare-armed, or clad in Salviati beads for the rest of my life, so that I do but attain the next stopping place alive.

As I am so thinking, one of the men looks, or I imagine that he looks, rather curiously towards me. In a paroxysm of fear lest they should read on my face the signs of agony of terror I am enduring, I throw my pocket handkerchief—a very fine cambric one—over my face.

And now, a drowsiness keeps stealing over me. I am now convinced either that vile potion must have been of extraordinary strength, or that I, through the shaking of the carriage or the unsteadiness of my hand, carried more to my mouth and swallowed more—I did not mean to swallow any—than I intended for—you will hardly credit it—I *fell asleep!* * * *

When I awoke—awake with a bewildered sense of having been a long time asleep—I shiver and look round, still half unconsciously, in the misty way. But what has happened? How empty the carriage is! The dressing-case is gone! the clock is gone! the man, who sat nearly opposite me is gone! *Watson is gone!* But the man in the cloak and the wax hands still sits beside me; still the hands are holding the paper. I clasp my hands together frantically, and, still looking at the dim form beside me. groan out, "Well! I did not think that Watson would have forsaken me!" Instantly a sort of movement and shiver runs through the figure; the newspaper drops from the hands, which, however, continue to be still held out in the same position, as if still grasping it; and behind the newspaper I see, by the dim morning light and the dim lamp gleams, that there is no real face, but a mask. A sort of choked sound is coming from behind the mask. Shivers of cold fear are running over me. Never to this day shall I know what gave me the despairing courage to do it, but before I know what I am doing I find myself tearing at the cloak—tearing away the mask, tearing away the hands. It would be better to find anything underneath—Satan himself, a horrible dead body, anything. sooner than submit any longer to this hideous mystery. And I am rewarded. When the cloak lies at the bottom of the carriage, when the mask and the false hands and false feet—there are false feet, too—are also cast away, in different directions, what do you think I find underneath?

Watson! Yes; it appears that while I slept—I feel sure that they must have rubbed some more of the drug on my lips while I was unconscious, or I never could have slept so heavily or so long—they dressed up Watson in the mask, feet, hands, and cloak; set the hat on her head, gagged her, and placed her beside me in the attitude occupied by the man. They had then at the next station got out, taking with them dressing-case and clock, and had made off in all security.

And this is the true history of my night journey to Paris! I ultimately recovered my sapphires, and a good many of my other ornaments. The police being promptly set on, the robbers were, after much trouble and time, at length secured; and it turned out that the man in the cloak was an ex valet of my husband's, who was acquainted with my bad habit of travelling in company with my trinkets—a habit which I have since seen fit to abandon.

What I have written is literally true, though it did not happen to myself.

* * *

A LITTLE girl named Bessie Cole was found on the door-step of a school house at Peekskill, N. Y., last week with her arms and legs frozen. The poor child on reaching school was too benumbed with cold to open the door or to make her presence known to those within.

A MINISTER in Wilson, Mass. having married a young couple, was asked what was his price, and replied that the law gave him $2. "Well" said the bridegroom, "If the law gives you $2, there's 50 cents, so that now you have two dollars and a half," and the happy pair departed before the surprised minister could explain.

THOUSANDS of acres of land in Michigan are covered with a growth of sweet fern, which has hitherto been supposed to be worthless, but it has been found that for tanning purposes it is unequalled, and that it yields forty per cent. extract, while hemlock yields but fourteen. It promises to be very valuable.

A MAN at Salem, Mass., recently overheard a neighbor pityingly remark that he was a henpecked husband. He went straight home, threw a bootjack at his wife, tore up two of her best dresses, trampled on her bonnet, and then went and smoked a pipe in the parlor, with his feet on the table in a basket of artificial flowers. He now defies any man in Salem to accuse him of being henpecked.

A SCHOOL teacher recently caught one of the boys smiling, and demanded the reason of the unseasonable levity: "Nothing, mum," was the answer. "I know better," said the teacher, severely; "now tell me what it is." Johnny looked frightened, as he mutteringly said, "I-s-s-see yern-newspaper s-ticking out, mum." The teacher sat down suddenly and arranged things.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1873.

Convention met at the usual hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred on the prohibition of the sale of liquor as a beverage.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

An invitation was received from J. G. Rosengarten, Secretary of the Philadelphia Social Science Association, that the Convention attend a lecture at Mercantile Library Hall on Thursday evening.

THE CENTENNIAL.

President Meredith presented the following letter, addressed to him:

"PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1873.—*Hon. Wm. Meredith, President Constitutional Convention*—SIR: The Joint Committee having in charge the arrangements for Pennsylvania's Grand Mass Convention to provide for the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, on the 22d instant, at the Academy of Music, respectfully ask your Honorable body to be present on that occasion. Trusting that you will send us an early reply.

"We are, respectfully yours,
"D. J. MORRELL,
"ASA PACKER,
"Commissioners for Pennsylvania."

The invitation was accepted.

THE BALLOT QUESTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendment of Mr. Boyd (Montgomery), "That all elections shall be by ballot, which shall be numbered by the election officers when received; but in any city, borough or town, containing a population of at least 50,000 inhabitants, the ballot shall be numbered by the election officers when received, and each shall have endorsed upon it the name of the elector, written either by himself or another citizen of the district, who shall not be an election officer, and all persons voting in a representative capacity shall vote *viva voce.*"

Mr. Landis (Blair) moved an amendment striking out the words *fifty thousand* inhabitants, which he supported in some brief remarks.

Mr. Hopkins (Washington) was opposed to the present provision in the Constitution, believing that the ballot was not only a miserable failure, but a miserable farce, notwithstanding the denial of the gentleman from Erie, (Judge Walker.)

Mr. MacConnell (Pittsburgh) was opposed to the whole matter. If it was sent to the people of Allegheny county saddled with this obnoxious, injurious and unrighteous provision, the Constitution would be voted down almost unanimously.

Mr. McAllister (Centre) advocated the section originally proposed, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) did not discuss this question on party grounds at all. He discussed it in the interest of honesty and justice, and for the best interests of Pennsylvania, and he felt it his duty to stand up and defend the right and the old system of voting.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) believed that every rogue, "repeater" and "rounder" favored the secret ballot, and that no honest man would refuse to vote an open ticket.

Mr. Ainey (Lehigh) said that a few days among his constituents had satisfied him that they were almost unanimously antagonistic to the change proposed by the committee. They believed the secret ballot to be their protection, and they were unwilling to surrender the right All the great and minor societies in the country used the ballot, and would they do it were it a failure? Not at all. He would stand by it to the last.

Mr. Lear (Bucks) favored the section, and wanted it tried by the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Boyd (Montgomery) did not believe that Philadelphia, the metropolis of this great State, and destined to be the metropolis of the Union ere many years elapsed, was so corrupt as gentlemen on this floor had asserted. He had too much respect for her noble citizens and philanthropists. her great merchants, her manufacturers, whose interests in capital and production were more stupendous than those of any city on the continent, to believe all that had been said against Philadelphia, the birthplace of American freedom and the Mecca to which every patriot's eye is looking, as the Centennial approaches. He defended his amendment, and thought that it would obviate the evils which have obtained under the present system.

Mr. John Price Wetherill (Philadelphia) thought that much time had been wasted in talking about frauds in Philadelphia. Philadelphia had been smitten in the House by her friends and by those professing to be her friends. He did not know but that she had always paid the interest on her indebtedness when due. He did not think gentlemen were attending to their duties when they were continually finding fault with Philadelphia. Fraud is not confined to this city. It exists everywhere, and we do not desire any help for Philadelphia. We can take care of ourselves. We do not come here to make organic laws for any city, but for the whole Commonwealth, and it is about time for members to understand this fact.

Mr. Struthers (Warren) felt that the Committee's preposition was likely to be more proclutive of evil than of good. He had never heard of any desire to change the system of the ballot until he came to this Convention. He wanted checks to all frauds, but a change of the ballot would not prevent them.

Mr. Struthers spoke at some length on the subject, and forcibly presented his views, being most attentively listened to by the Convention many members gathering close to his desk.

Mr. McMurray defended the Committee's report, and the section under consideration, and said that his people were in favor of both.

The question came up on the amendment of Col. Boyd, which was not agreed to.

A number of amendments and substitutes were offered and voted down previous to the hour of one o'clock. Among them was one by Mr. Turrell, (Susquehanna), to add to the end of the section "that every elector should have HIS PHOTOGRAPH placed upon the outside of the ticket voted," which caused immense merriment. and as it was being carried, Mr. Turrell withdrew it.

The vote was then taken on the section, which was lost. Ayes, 39; nays, 51.

Sec. 3, That electors shall in all cases, except for treason or felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, was passed.

Sec. 4, Giving to electors of this Commonwealth, in actual military service, the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election, was also passed.

Sec. 5, That "the Legislature shall enact a uniform law for the registration of electors, but no electors shall be deprived of the right to vote by reason of not being registered," was taken up and discussed without coming to a vote, when on motion the Committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

Adjourned.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1873.

The Convention was called to order at 10:45.

President Meredith, having recovered from his recent severe illness, occupied the chair.

Resolutions being in order,

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) offered the following: That the Committee on Printing be instructed to confer with the State Printer and have all printed matter that is necessary for the Convention ready each day by nine A. M

Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) reported that he had been in correspondence with the Postmaster General relative to the postage on the Convention debates, mailed to the newspapers of the State, and that the latter replied that he had already given orders in respect to the same.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

The Committee then went into Committee of the Whole. Judge Lawrence in the chair.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Bear (Somerset), providing for a secret ballot.

Mr. Hay (Allegheny) thought that the ballot box should be protected more effectually than it is now, and favored the section.

Mr. McAllister (Centre) felt that it was required of this Convention and so esteemed by those who sent the members to this Hall, that new guards should be thrown about the elective franchise to preserve it from frauds. Gentlemen had frankly confessed on this floor, that "repeaters" and "rounders" in our large cities go round from poll to poll, committing outrages upon every honest citizen who had voted, thus thwarting the the aims and desires of all who desire to have honest elections and elect honest men to office. He urged the adoption of the section as reported by the Committee, as the only one which can remedy the evils now prevalent.

Mr. Collins (Fayette) opposed the proposition, and believed that for the protection of the mechanics, laboring men and humbler classes generally, the secret ballot should be embodied in the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Wherry (Cumberland) strongly objected to the report, and advocated the amendment.

Mr. De France (Mercer) thought that there would come before this Convention no other question so vital as this to the welfare of the State. The section which had received the careful attention of the committee certainly was one which deserved adoption. It was a step in the right direction. It would not fail to have the endorsement of the people, and for one he would vote for it.

Mr. Beebe (Venango) believed that of the 750,000 voters in Pennsylvania, there were 550,000 at least who would say that we have a system now which is satisfactory to us. If Philadelphia is corrupt at her elections, let her people take the matter into their own hands. He would not say but the time will not yet come when for "rounders" and "repeaters" lamp-posts and strong hemp would be required.

Judge Walker (Erie) would vote against the section. No doubt the gentlemen of the committee were honest in their convictions, but the question arises, are they more honest than those who oppose their report? He thought that they and their supporters on this floor were mistaken in their positions on this subject. He had no objection, and never had to tell who he intended to vote for, but there were timid men in every community who did not like to be asked who they would vote for. To these men the secret ballot was a protection. He denied the flippant assertions of gentlemen from Philadelphia, that the secret ballot proved a failure in the government. Was it a failure in the six New England States? Is there any portion of any country in the wide world where man's rights are better protected than in those New England States? From the days when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, those colonies, and now Commonwealths, had used the ballot. Has it been a failure with them? No! And when gentlemen assert it, they purposely falsify the record and utter a libel. No. Instead of a failure, the ballot has been a triumph in the New England States. He favored the present provision of the Constitution, and hoped that the section would be promptly voted down.

Mr. Worrell (Philadelphia) announced his determination to vote on the section as it stood.

Mr. Gowan (Philadelphia) wanted the delegates from the country to understand that there were great frauds committed in this city, and claimed that there were several thousand citizens more than dwelled in Sodom and Gomorrha who resolved to check these frauds. At the last election they arrested a "repeater," who was tried, convicted, and then pardoned. The "Reformers" have done all they could to purify the ballot, and, having failed, they want the people of the rural districts to come up and help them. A number of amendments were now proposed to the amendment of Mr. Baer, and were voted down, as was also the latter.

On motion the Committee rose, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873.

THE very latest is to the effect that POMEROY merely asked Col. YORK to hold the money while he went down stairs.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has accepted the nomination for Congress in the Eighth Georgia Dictrict and will, in all probability be elected.

THE newspaper men of Maine are protesting against the proposed prepayment of postage on newspapers at the office of publication. The Press of every State should make itself heard and felt upon this contemplated tax upon knowledge and annoyance to its business.

DEMOCRATS from Westmoreland and Fayette and Beaver inform us, the vote against license in those counties will be nearly unanimous. Democrats are about weary of being called the whisky party. Let the liquor interest now go for assistance where it has been voting for years past.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post*, administration, is not afraid of hurting its party, when it frankly admits that "the Democratic newspapers do not spare Mr. BROOKS because he is a Democrat. This is only one of the encouraging signs that partisanship must give place to propriety in public life."

IT is recorded that every member of Congress implicated in the Credit Mobilier affair voted "no" on the question of raising salaries. They evidently think they have made enough money and don't need an increase. On Monday next it is proposed to offer a resolution fixing the pay of Congressmen at $3,000; then look out for some lively squirming.

THE *Dispatch* will certainly oblige us by stating when and how THE POST misquotes it. Some journals may be guilty of this thing, but it is not practiced by THE POST or any other decent newspaper, and if a mistake is made, we are always willing to correct as soon as our attention is called thereto. Our neighbor should explain or withdraw his charges.

ACCORDING to the decision of Judge CARPENTER, of Columbia, on the motion to quash the panel of grand jurors for the general session of that county for this year, the trial of Senator PATTERSON, of South Carolina, for bribery will not take place until February, 1874. So the Senator is thus safe from prosecution for one year, unless the Legislature interferes, which is not at all probable considering the complexion of that body.

IT is now hinted that that one thousand dollars COLFAX received from NESBITT was in payment, for his (S. C.'s.) personal influence in obtaining Government contracts for G. F. NESBITT &Co., for supplying envelopes, stationery &c. A correspondent thinks that as COLFAX has admitted the receipt of this $1,000, would not a Congressional examination develope some more Credit Mobilier transactions other than in railroads? The suggestion is worthy of consideration.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON now swears that at the time the Credit Mobilier stock purchase was made with his wife's money he would have done the same thing himself if he had the money, and that witness was just as responsible for advising his wife to put her money in it as if it had been his own; and this after declaring that he was an innocent man; that he was not interested in Credit Mobilier. Keep on, and we must not be surprised to find, ere long, bribe-takers like WILSON defending the Credit Mobilier business as a GOD-ordained institution. Who will say now that our coming Vice President has not lied and deliberately, wilfully lied, regarding his connection with this disreputable affair?

THE *Commercial*, "single handed and alone," has undertaken the contract to white-wash COLFAX's connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, and now it has the start of the other organs which are undecided as to what they shall say. No doubt that defense of COLFAX in yesterday's issue was read with pain and mortification by some of those gentlemen who gave their means thinking that they were establishing a high-toned, outspoken, independent Republican journal; instead of an organ of rings and a defender of bribe-takers.

THE *Dispatch* comes out on the whisky side of the Local Option law. On the several grounds, that if people will drink, they will get it somehow, and says "It is indeed probable that there would be more drunkenness in the city than there is under the present system." If this is true the liquor men ought to favor the measure. That they anticipate much less drinking and consequently less drunkenness, is clear from the energy developed in opposing it. The *Dispatch* is also concerned for the Government and the revenue from whisky, which would be diminished. This would be more than compensated by the reduction of expense at home.

A LAMENT.

The Republican party is truly in a bad fix. Its brains left it last summer and joined in the Liberal movement; and now the stuff it has used to fill the space in its cranium has become putrid, and the poor thing has nothing to put in its place. Rotten as it is it must be kept in the skull, for removing it will leave the whole affair hollow and empty. The few honest men whom the fear of attempting the fearful responsibility of thinking for themselves, has still held witthin the party lines, are not so indignant at the recent developments as they are absolutely stupified. Now and then one of their hand organs, in pure desperation, squeaks out —TWEED—as if it was a grand consolation to the host of corrupt men who have been, and by general consent still remain, at the head of the Republican party, to find among the millions of Democrats one dishonest man, and even although the party to which he had professed to belong did incontinently kick him out as soon as his character had become fully developed, yet that makes no odds with his Republican friends. They use his influence to carry GRANT in New York, and think they can hold us responsible for his misdeeds, even to the extent of diverting public censure from the band of self-convicted thieves at Washington.

We have no word of consolation for our Radical friends. The OAKES AMES investigation has knocked off the virtuous broad brim and sheared the benevolent flowing locks from the head of too many Republican patriarchal CASBY's for any hope to remain that the cheat they have been putting upon the people who suffered themselves to be fooled by their innumerable false pretenses, can ever again be successfully played off. The PANKS' of the Radicals have in some measure become emancipated. The veiled prophets have been exposed. The blind eyes now see; and the ears that were deaf to the arguments of the Democrats have been unstopped by the unconscious admissions of the very false gods they have been worshipping.

JOHN CHINAMAN at Beaver Falls is becoming famous. The petition to Congress recently presented by the people of that town, through their representative, Hon. WM. MCCLELLAND, has called forth a lively article in that leading Republican paper—the New York *Evening Post*—which is rather suggestive. The *Post* denies the force of the argument made by the petitioners, or rather the truth of the assertions upon which their argument is based, and denies that protection is intended to benefit the workingmen, but their employers.

The effort of the employer is, it urges, to have such a duty laid upon the foreign article as will forbid competition with his own; it matters nothing to him from what cause the foreign article is the cheapest; whether from low-priced labor, cheap raw material, or on account of other favorable circumstances; once secure in his market he is sure to exact the most labor for the lowest price he can obtain. We are afraid there is a good deal more truth than poetry in this, and therefore coincide with the *Post* that a Chinaman is just as properly the subject of a tariff as is any other imported article of machinery, and therefore favor a duty on the imported article to such a figure as will protect the labor of this country from apprehended completion with the pauper labor of Asia.

THERE is talk of expelling Congressmen AMES and BROOKS for corrupt practices, and excusing all others named in connection with the scandal. How can AMES be expelled if he did not bribe anybody? and they all swear most solemnly he did not. The trouble appears to be that an expulsion of the guilty ones would reduce the Republican majority to a dangerous point and leave the House without a leader. DAWES, GARFIELD, SCHOFIELD and KELLEY at present represent the most important committees, and cannot very well be spared. BROOKS ought to be killed, he is not necessary; and besides that, is a Democrat who did not forget his early training with the other party he is a late convert, but let him be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until he is dead, if that be considered necessary punish the guilty and strike terror to the evil doer; as for the others, swear them to do so no more, give them indifinite leave of absence and let them go.

WE are glad to have an approach to a decided opinion from the *Dispatch* on the Chinese labor question. An evident uprising of the white labor organization in Beaver and in this city, may have had something to do in convincing our neighbor that it was time to speak. How emphatic it is our readers must judge for themselves.

If any compromise can be effected between the white mechanics of Beaver Falls and the Economite Society, by which, through concessions from both sides, the old order of things could be resumed, it were well that it should be made. What is most needed between labor and capital is a sincere, unbroken sympathy; and if the Oriental difficulties shall lead to a recognition of this truth, perhaps it is, after all, a good thing they have occurred. Men often learn wisdom in sorrow; and the severer the lesson, usually the better fruit it bears.

REPUBLICAN SPAIN.

What an intense humbug this thing is, and how ready we are in this country to be humbugged. We had Republican France in 1792 and along there, until after having grown weary with cutting one another's throats, they threw themselves into the arms of the first military man of ability who undertook to bridle the Republican colt and put it through its paces. Then again in 1830 we had another short-lived republic in the same country, but it lasted but a few short weeks—lapsing naturally into a monarchy with the royal title changed from Tweedledum to Tweedledee—from King of France to King of the French. Then came LA MARTINE's Republic of 1848 with that consistent life-long Republican, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE as Prince President. That didn't last a very great while until the President was made an Emperor—a transmutation which may occur somewhere else some of these fine mornings. Now we have another French Republic with a legislative body sitting just as long as it pleases, with a President exercising as absolute power as ever did either of the two BONAPARTES.

But what on earth has all this to do with Spain? some one enquires. We answer, much every way. The two nations are closely akin. They are, with the Portuguise and Italians, all of the same family. No nation of that family ever succeeded in establishing a Republic as we understand the term, but the little San Marino affair on the tiptop of the Appenines. They all run to despotism as naturally as their rivers run into the sea. Spain will roll and toss upon the bloody waves of revolution—all the while calling herself a Republic —until her people become wearied with slaughter, and then—as GOVERNEUR MORRIS said of France in 1815—she will be glad to repose in the arms of her legitimate sovereign. Republics are not born in a day, nor can they be made to order. The United Netherlands was in some sense a republic and a great one. It became so through forty years of bloody struggle with the then greatest power in Europe; but it is now the Kingdom of Holland. The United States of Ameri were a series of democracies from the day the first ship landed her emigrants from Europe. With them self-government was a pure necessity. It grew with their growth and strengthened with their strength. The pure democracies which at first enacted all laws by vote of the individual freemen, expanded into democratic republics enacting laws by the representatives of the people. The advent of the revolutionary war forced the colonies into State organizations and into league with each other, subsequently perfected into the "more perfect union" by means of the Constitution of 1789. Step by step, and by slow and gradual process did our country grow from the infant days of its early colonization, to the bone and muscle of its manhood as exhibited on the day of WASHINGTON's inauguration. There was no leap from despotism into democracy, and there never will be. The republicans of Spain, like those of France, are library statesmen—parlor politicians; indealists and impracticables, who are a curse to any people. True statesmen in Spain or France, would strive to lead the people through the paths of constitutional monarchy gradually up to a republican government; and unless the age of miracles is still with us, instead of being the leap of a day, it will be the arduous labor of centuries.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

> The Democratic newspapers are trying to make some capital out of their protest against "coolie labor," as they call the Chinese who are now competing with our own mechanics. We can see no difference in this and an Englishman, Frenchman or German coming to this country and working at their trades as competitors with American mechanics.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

We submit the above to the workingmen of Pittsburgh without comment except to remind them that the paper which utters these sentiments is a warm supporter of Radicalism.

AT last we have an organ, the Harrisburg *State Journal* accounting for the steady increase in the public debt since GRANT's re-election. Here it is in full:

> Democratic newspapers are delighted whenever it is shown that the public debt is increasing. They forget that Secretary BOUTWELL has been warning Congress that if it continued to reduce internal taxation and repeal tariff duties, as a matter of course he would be left without the necessary revenues to liquidate the public debt. Congress would not heed, and the country now feels the effect.

As well that as anything else. But why not be honest for once and tell the people that the increase is occasioned mainly by GRANT's officials stealing so much of the people's treasure?

WASHINGTON correspondents assert that Representative NEGLEY is strenuously pushing a bill introduced by him last session, which, under the modest pretension of incorporating the Little Cottonwood Railroad Company, is in reality a measure asking for quite a formidable land grant. The line of the road is from Sandy Station, on the line of the Utah Southern Railroad, to Alta City, in Little Cottonwood Canon, and there are provisions for innumerable frauds. By the way our Representative has not tendered any explanation regarding his alleged "pincher" resolution concerning the Pacific Railroad Company. Of course there was nothing wrong in it or it would never have been offered by NEGLEY; but why don't he explain?

COLFAX COULDN'T REMEMBER.

[From his Testimony Jan. 24th 1873.]

COLFAX to the Committee—I repeat exactly as I stated before, that I never received a dollar on any account from Credit Mobilier; I never saw this check, and don't know whether it was signed by O. AMES or OAKES AMES; why he made this check payable to S. C., I cannot imagine; I COULD NOT HAVE ADDED TO MY INCOME $1,200 WITHOUT REMEMBERING SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

Colfax Remembers.

[From his explanation before the Committee Feb. 11, 1873.]

The deposit bills for TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS I am positive were paid me by my step-father, MATHEWS, on account of a debt he owed me.

On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by GEO. W. NESBITT, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me confidentially the remittance enclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass; but desired it kept secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it, unless I told them. Enclosed in this was a greenback or a National Bank note for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. It was as gratifying, as it was liberal, and holding up the letter and bill I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

We have received from ANDREW H GREEN, Treasurer, in New York, of the fund for the GREELEY monument, a book with written authority to collect funds for the above object. The sum fixed as necessary for the designed monument is $40,000, and we have no doubt this great manufacturing city will contribute its quota towards the object.

THE organ which occasionally prates about its enterprise in giving "all the news," dismissed the intensely interesting report of the examination of the saintly HARLAN which occupied over a column in this journal on Saturday, with these two lines:

> Senator HARLAN was re-called, and was examined in relation to checks received from DURANT.

Those who desire to keep posted on these Congressional investigations must look to THE POST. The damaging part of the testimony is mostly always suppressed by the organs, who fear to place the truth in this connection before their readers. We have frequently of late exposed their duplicity.

CAMERON county has voted largely against license under the local option law. Emporium gave forty-seven majority against license. This makes the fifth county to vote on the question—Clearfield, Bradford, Tioga, Jefferson, and Cameron—all giving large majorities against liquor license. Schuylkill, Lycoming, Wayne, Susquehanna, Northumberland, and Centre will vote on the question on the 21st of this month.

No one entertains a doubt about the vote of the State being overwhelmingly against license. It is possible there will not be a county in favor, not excepting Philadelphia, where the greatest opposition is expected.

ON the 24th of January last COLFAX declared that:

> I could not have added $1,200 to my income without remembering something about it.

A little more than two weeks after, viz. Feb. 11th he says:

> The deposit bills $200 I am positive was paid me by my step father MATHEWS and on opening an envelope, I found a greenback national bank note for one thousand dollars.

Two and ten make twelve. Put that and that together.

THE Chicago *Tribune* thus concludes an article upon "Mr. COLFAX Case as it Stands":

Now we come to the highly improbable story that Mr. Colfax received a $1,000 greenback by mail as a donation from a man now deceased, which the donor (Mr. Nesbit) wished to be kept a profound secret from his own family. The intervention of a draft or check, or the employment of the express to convey the money, would have left a mark. The singular and hazardous method of remitting the money adopted must be ascribed to Mr. Nesbit's anxiety to keep the matter a profound secret from his family—an anxiety which Mr. Colfax, it seems, did not appreciate at its true value, since he exhibited the greenback to his own family at the breakfast table. But the story, if true, amounts to nothing. It simply leaves the matter where it stood before Colfax's bank account was brought in. Wipe out both the bank account and the $1,000 greenback, and the case is made up against Mr. Colfax in the most damaging manner possible, for it proves him to be an untruthful man in his dealings with his fellow-men and with the public, and it disqualifies him utterly from appearing as a moral reformer before Young Men's Christian Associations, and in the columns of the religious press, however loudly they may applaud his coming.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* always favorably disposed toward COLFAX, has the following dispassionate review of his case as it now stands.

It was the general hope that Colfax would have been able to present a clear, unmistakable, explanation of the damaging evidence produced by Ames. Whether this can be regarded in that light is the question to be decided by the committee and the public. On one side (against Mr. Colfax) is a positive oath, backed by a strong chain of circumstantial record evidence, with specific dates and exact amounts; and on his side an equally positive oath of denial, supported by proof of the receipt of $1,200, of which sum $1,000 were a gift from a Mr. Nesbitt, who is dead, but without any clear evidence to connect in point of time this particular $1,000 with the $1,200 which Mr. Colfax deposited immediately after the date of the alleged Ames check. If the decision is to be based on the hitherto good reputation of Mr. Colfax this will overbear the adverse evidence; but if it is to be founded exclusively on the evidence, the weight of the evidence is heavily against his explanation. This is about the present status of the case.

THIS appears to be a bad year for politicians like General BUTLER. So far, most of the schemes to steal money from the national Treasury legally have failed, and yesterday BUTLER's little drag-net to catch Congressmen was thrown back in his face so promptly that it must have taken his breath away. It would be well, perhaps, for the people of the United States to add the desired amount to his salary by a penny subscription.—*N. Y. Post.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA February 14, 1873.

Convention came to order at 11 o'clock, Judge Walker, of Erie, presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Reports from the Prothonotaries of several counties were received and referred.

Petitions from workingmen in Luzerne were presented by Mr. Wright, asking for a prohibitory clause in the Constitution relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Also one by Mr. Darlington having reference to the same subject, from citizens of West Chester.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) moved that hereafter the convention shall meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., but afterwards moved to postpone it for the present.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) offered a resolution, that five copies of the new edition of Purdon's Digest be purchased for the use of the Convention, and not to be removed from the hall.

Mr. White (Indiana) offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be instructed to confer with the Postoffice Department at Washington in reference to arranging for supplying the newspapers of this State with the journal and debates of this Convention at the same rates of postage charged on legislative documents, which was adopted.

COURT NOTICES, ETC.

By Mr. Patton (Bradford), a resolution relative to the publication of court, county and borough notices in the newspapers of the respective counties in which they are issued.

EX-GOVERNOR GEARY'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Landis (Blair), offered a resolution that a committee of six members of this Convention be appointed to attend the funeral of the late ex-Governor Geary at Harrisburg to-morrow, February 13th instant, which was agreed to. The chair appointed: A. S. Landis, Frank Mantor, J. B. Niles, Benjamin L. Temple, J. Price Wetherill, J. B. Guthrie, J. E. Addicks, Hamilton Alricks.

ELECTING LOCAL OFFICERS.

By Mr. T. H. B. Patterson (Allegheny) that no person shall be eligible to the offices of Mayor, Burgess, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth until he shall have passed an examination before a committee of three competent citizens appointed annually by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and received his certificate that he is legally competent to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires.

A CHECK ON USELESS DEBATE.

A resolution offered by Mr. Darlington (Chester) that hereafter all questions as to the time of meeting and adjournment of the Convention shall be decided without debate, was carried.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION, AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) in the chair, on the first section of the report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election, and Representation.

Mr. Dallas, (Philadelphia,) resumed and finished his remarks commenced yesterday, in opposition to the section and in advocacy of his amendment to strike out the proviso requiring as a special qualification of naturalized citizens, a residence of one month in the election division before voting.

Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, would maintain the proposition in the section, believing that it was better that a few persons should suffer inconvenience rather than our liberties should be endangered by the corruptions which would result from the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Clark (Indiana)—We discriminate between our own citizens. Our children cannot vote until they are twenty-one, although born in this country, and citizens under the Constitution. Why, then, shall we not require that the naturalized citizen shall reside within an election district one or two months previous to his casting his vote? There is no injustice in it, and it is but just to ourselves and sons as citizens of the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McAllister (Centre) discussed the subject at length.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) made an elaborate argument, sustained by numerous quotations from the State and United States laws, in support of the proviso as reported, saying that he preferred, however, sixty days to thirty days, and would vote for an amendment to that effect if offered.

Mr. Simpson (Philadelphia) felt that a corrective was demanded for the evils of these naturalization papers, which at every election flood the polls in certain parts of the State. This is a measure of reform. The proviso is to protect the honest citizens and the ballot-box.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Gibson, McAllister and others, when a vote was taken on Mr. Niles' amendment to the amendment of Mr. Dallas, which was lost. The vote on Mr. Dallas' amendment was then taken, and it was defeated.

Mr. McAllister moved to amend by striking out the words "naturalized citizen," and inserting "person," which was agreed to.

A lawyer named White, (Allegheny,) offered the following as a substitute for the section, which was agreed to by a large majority:

That every person possessing the following as a qualification shall be an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections, viz:

1. A male person twenty-one years of age.
2. He shall have been a citizen of the United States one month.
3. He shall have resided in the State one year, or, if he had previously been an elector of the State, removed therefrom and returned, six months immediately preceding the election.
4. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding the election.
5. If twenty-two years or upwards he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which had been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.

After some discussion on the right of paupers to vote, the committee rose and reported progress, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1873.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, Judge Walker presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred.

Reports from several Prothonotaries were presented and referred.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, on account of death in his family.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Edwards (Allegheny), that no member shall speak more than twice on any one subject until all have spoken.

Mr. Hopkins (Washington) called up his resolution that after Monday next the Convention shall meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M., and meet again at 3 P. M. and adjourn at 5 P. M.

Mr. Lilly (Carbon) moved to amend that the Convention meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 2 P. M., which was carried.

By Mr. Worrell (Philadelphia), that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to consider the propriety of having the compensation of judicial officers fixed by the Constitution.

Rule XXV was amended, respecting debate.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair.

The substitute offered by a lawyer named White (Allegheny), on yesterday, for the first section, was adopted.

The second section, that all elections of the citizens shall be by ballot; the ballots voted may be open or secret, as the elector shall prefer, and they shall be numbered by the election officers when received; each elector shall write his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be written thereon, and attested for him by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer, was taken up.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) moved to amend by striking out all after the word "prefer," and insert "There shall be a separate ballot for each office to be filled."

He supported this amendment in a few brief but earnest remarks, defending the secret ballot as one of the greatest bulwarks of our liberty.

Mr. Elliott (Tioga) believed that a secret ballot would best elicit the honest convictions of the people of Pennsylvania. Conscience and judgment would be best exercised. The poor man, subject to some extent to his employer, with the open ballot in his hand could not fairly express his opinion or preference at the polls when antagonistic to those of his employer. The secret ballot is the safeguard of our republican institutions. Man with it is independent, and no one has the power to browbeat or corrupt him, where he is fearless and honest.

Mr. Patterson (Lancaster) favored the old, long tried and established law of the secret ballot. It was the protection of the poor man against the ambitious, corruptions and intimidations of the wealthy employer and monied corporations, who are ever ready to purchase votes, or by their threats compel those in their employ to vote as they desire them to do, and that for candidates to whom they are directly opposed.

Mr. Biddle (Philadelphia) conceived that by adopting the section as reported by the committee, it would be conducive of fraud upon the conscience of many voters. He preferred the old mode, the mode tried by our fathers, and handed down to us by them as worthy of our own practices. He would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Somerset.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) followed on the same side, but preferred an amendment which he had prepared and would submit at a future time.

Mr. White (Indiana) wished that he had the power of an earthquake to cast in right here in opposition to the section as it now stood. He wanted to say an amen to all that had been advanced in favor of the secret ballot.

Mr. Woodward (Philadelphia) was opposed to secret ballot. It is one of the meanest things to which freeman can be subjected. He did not agree that sneaking up to a window and depositing a ballot which could be manipulated was a great and secred right. It is productive of most outrageous evils upon the ballot-box, and should be done away with, and for this reason he would vote for an open ballot.

Mr. Simpson (Philadelphia) was in favor of the section as reported, and believed that it would prove the means of purifying the ballot-box and preventing the enormous frauds which are annually perpetrated at our elections.

Mr. Buckalew (Columbia) hoped the convention would accept the three points reported by the committee. He would make a privilege of handing in an open ticket a common right. It would be a check if voters could go to the polls and openly announce their preference. They could not be defrauded as they are under the present system, when honest votes are swept away by the thousands at every election held in this city.

Without coming to a vote the committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

On motion the convention adjourned.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 1873.

Convention met at the usual hour, Judge Walker presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were presented on the sale of intoxicating liquors, military service, &c.

Leave of absence was granted to a number of gentlemen, principally from the western part of the State.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Mr. McAllister, from the Committee on Suffrage and Elections, presented the following supplementary report:

For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of the State or United States; nor in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison: *Provided*, That when any student shall have wholly abandoned his former residence he may acquire a new residence as any other citizen.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIOM.

By Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia)—That the Governor may approve any appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations with his objections to the house in which the bill originated, and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved of by the Governor.

By Mr. Mott (Pike) on the propriety of reposting a section prohibiting any incorporated company, organized for mining privileges, from owning, holding or possessing the soil or surface right of more than one thousand acres of land, at any one time, exclusive of lands held for right of way for railroad purposes, by due appropriation of law.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DIMMICK'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. MacVaeigh (Dauphin) presented

the resignation of Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne, which was read as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1873.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President—SIR: Permit me, through you, to tender to the Constitutional Convention my resignation as a member thereof.

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E DIMMICK.

Mr. John R Read (Philadelphia) moved to lay the resignation on the table, which was lost, and it was accepted by a large majority, and the subject of filling the vacancy was referred to the first thirteen gentlemen on the list of delegates for the State at large.

A motion to grant the use of the hall to the Centennial Committee on next Wednesday evening, was passed.

THE FUNERAL OF GEARY.

Mr. Landis reported that the Committee appointed to attend the funeral of the late ex-Governor Geary had carried out the instructions of the Convention, and desired to be discharged, which was done.

VOTING BY BALLOT.

The Convention having gone into Committee of the Whole, the subject of voting by ballot, open or secret, at elections, was taken up.

Mr. Patton (Bradford) was in favor of an open ballot, and of having the names of voters written upon the tickets, as well as having education a test of qualification.

Mr. Silly (Carbon) believed that the report of the committee should be adopted as it stands.

Mr. Curtin (Bellefonte) was in favor of the report as it came from the committee.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) believed that the secret ballot was the protection of the humble man in every walk of life. It especially protected him at the polls from the whims, the corruption, the threats and the intimidations of his powerful employers. He was for the secret ballot at all and every hazard, and trusted that the convention would exercise its judgment, and second the wishes of the people by sustaining the law of the secret ballot.

Mr. Addicks (Philadelphia) announced to the Convention that Mr. George W. Childs had sent to him, for distribution among the members, copies of the *Ledger* Almanac for 1873

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) supported the secret ballot in a strong and forcible speech, and was followed by Mr. J. Price Wetherell (Philadelphia) against and in defense of the report.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) was antagonistic to the secret vote, considering it the means of huge frauds at elections. Messrs. Darlington, Read, Bartholomew and others discussed the question, merely rehearsing the arguments *pro* and *con*, of the gentlemen who had preceded them during the debate. Without coming to a vote the committee rose with leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Ainley (Lehigh) presented a resolution, which was read for information, setting forth that as the President had not been able to attend to his duties for ten days past, as required by rule VI, Mr. William H. Armstrong be elected President.

A motion was made to adjourn, and the ayes and nays being called, resulted, ayes, 45; nays, 37.

Mr. Armstrong stated that he was surprised at the motion made. He had visited Mr. Meredith this morning, and that gentleman expressed his expectation of being at his post to-morow.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1873.

President Meredith having recovered from his late illness, called the Convention to order this morning. The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred, all having reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors and military services.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Newlin, (Philadelphia) presented the following:

That the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Common Schools shall constitute a State Board of Education. They shall appoint county superintendents, and shall have supervision of public instruction, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

OPEN OR SECRET BALLOT.

The Convention then went into Committee of the whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair, the subject before the body being the amendment of the member from Somerset to the section on the ballot.

A lawyer named White (Allegheny) believed in slip tickets as the most convenient. He could not vote for the proposition to have the name of the voter written upon the ballot. It could not have any good influence upon the voter. He did not believe the sweeping charges made of frauds at the elections in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Knight (Philadelphia) thought that the guards thrown about the ballot-box would largely tend to its purification in the future. The great offices in the city of Philadelphia were the prizes for which politicians gamble. To obtain them it is true that oftentimes there is fraud committed. These positions of trust should be salaried, and then there would not be so many inducements held out for the perpetration of frauds.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) could not support the section, but desired to have the amendment carried. It was demanded by the people, who did not wish to be deprived of the right which they had enjoyed for so long a period.

Mr. Minor (Crawford) felt that the report and the amendments did not cover the ground, and that neither would prevent frauds.

Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) thought that the remedy did not reach the disease, and he would therefore vote against the proposition.

Messrs. Hazzard (Washington), Cassidy (Philadelphia), Temple (Philadelphia), and others continued the debate.

On motion, the committee arose, with leave to sit again on Monday next.

On motion, adjourned.

CRIME.

The Death Penalty.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The trial of John T. Osborne, charged with the murder of Mrs. Matthews, at Yates City, Illinois, in August last, was concluded at Galesburg this morning, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and fixing the penalty of death by hanging. The trial has excited intense interest, the attendance of spectators having been immense. The evidence against Osborne was entirely circumstantial, but was of the strongest character, and there have been but few doubts of his guilt expressed. When first arrested he was with difficulty saved from the clutches of the mob who had gathered with the intention of hanging him.

Found Guilty of Murder.

ALBANY, February 16.—Wilcox, charged with the murder of Leib, was found guilty yesterday in the third degree, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

DUST TO DUST.

pecial to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1873.

The funeral of ex-Governor Geary took place to-day. It had been given out that the body would lie in state in the hall of the House of Representatives, and at an early hour, thousands thronged the capitol grounds to witness the spectacle, forcibly reminding one of the sad scenes which accompanied the burial of President Lincoln, as the body of Geary was laid in exactly the same place in the hall of the House, and everything wore the trappings and the suits of woe.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Senate and House to make arrangements for the funeral had gone to work early. A resolution had passed at their session on Tuesday providing for all the expenses of the funeral, and Mr. Ballantine, of Allegheny had moved and carried a resolution to have printed and appropriately bound 5,000 copies of the proceedings in reference to the death of the Governor. Every formula which would indicate, respect was carefully gone through with.

At nine o'clock the Joint Committee consisting of Gov. Hartranft, Adjutant Gen. Russell, Col. Jordan, Speakers Anderson, of the Senate, and Elliott of the House, together with Senators Wallace, of Clearfield, Weakley, of Cumberland and Graham, of Allegheny, with Messrs. Mitchell, of Piqua, Judge Lawson, of Clarion, Mahon, of Franklin, and Smitht of Fayette met in the Speaker's room.

The minute guns which were being fired boomed through the Capitol building, and the hurrying of crowds through the long corridors with long faces forcibly reminded one of the troubled days of the war, when from the Capitol hill we could see the sky red with the burning barracks of Carlisle and the frightened people come rushing in from the valley with the word that "Early had crossed over the border."

THE pall bearers were draped and craped as became the occasion. First came Gov. Hartranft and Speaker Anderson, of the Senate, then Senators Rutan and McSherry, then Speaker Elliott, of the House, and Reedmyer, of Bradford, then Messrs. Latta, of Westmoreland, and Darrah, of Bucks.

The officers of Knapp's battery followed immediately after the family mourners.

It is estimated that over ten thousand persons visited the body while it lay in state yesterday at the Capitol. The crowd was still greater this morning near his late residence on Walnut street.

At ten o'clock sharp the body was taken to the Presbyterian church, on Market street, which had been appropriately decorated. Quite a time was consumed before the services were commenced by Rev. T. H. Robinson, formerly of Pittsburh.

When the coffin was put in its place, and the friends all seated, Miss Briggs sang the beautiful dirge written by Geo. H. Baker on the death of Gen. Phil. Kearney, entitled

"LAY HIM LOW."

Lay him low, lay him low,
Close his eyes, his work is done.
What to him is friend or foe;
Rise of moon and set of sun;
Hand of man or love of woman;
What to him is friend or foeman;
Rise of moon or set of sun?
Lay him low; lay him low.
In the clover or the snow,
What cares he he cannot know,
Lay him low, lay him low.

Lay him low, lay him low,
Leave him to God's watching eye—
Leave him to the hand that made him.
Mortal love weeps idly by;
God alone has power to aid him;
Trust him to the hand that made him;
Mortal love weeps idly by,
Lay him low, lay him low—
In the clover or the snow, &c.

Lay him low, lay him low,
Fold him in his country's stars—
Roll the drum and fire the volley,
What to him are all our wars!
What but death's be-mocking folly!
Roll the drum and fire the volley,
What to him are all our wars?
Lay him low, lay him low.
In the clover or the snow, &c.

The address of Rev. Robinson was full of feeling, and many were moved to tears. He said this community and State have lost, in the sudden death of ex-Governor Geary, a valuable citizen who, in public and in private life, commanded the confidence and respect of the public, and his eminent services in military and civil positions redounded to the benefit of the nation at large, and seems to require this public recognition, especially at the hands of the citizens among whom he lived for many years honored and beloved. We are startled with the suddenness of his departure—that he has passed from time to eternity; that death has snatched and borne him away to the realms of immortality. The deceased was a man of generous impulses, whose sympathies ran forth at all times in the interests of those who tread the humbler walks of life.

History will name as patriots, statesmen and heroes, those who have acted well the great drama of life. Why should we fail to speak that verdict now of him whose works stand finished in our own presence?

He continued in a similar strain.

After the ceremonies were finished the procession was formed in the order as published, and after a slow and toilsome march through the snow, which had fallen during the night, reached the cemetery on the hill overlooking the city, where the remains were deposited.

All the public schools were closed, and the number, who attended the funeral was large. The City Grays, of Harrisburg, were detailed as the immediate escort.

By Associated Press.)

GETTYSBURG, Pa., February 13.—At the call of the Battle-Field Memorial Association the citizens paid respect to the memory of Ex-Governor Geary to-day. Business was entirely suspended.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 18.—The funeral of Ex-Governor Geary took place to-day. The body was taken to the First Presbyterian Church in charge of a guard of honor, accompanied by the pall-bearers and the Joint Committee of the Senate and House. After the services at the church the cortege formed and proceeded to the cemetery. The Knight Templars had charge of the body at the grave. Many private residences along the route were draped in mourning. The procession was an hour in passing a given point.

THE juvenile ball given by the Lady Mayoress, of London, recently, was attended by upwards of 800 children of distinguished families, between the ages of 6 and 16. The guests began to arrive about 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock a grand shadow pantomime was exhibited, with the aid of the lime light at the western end of the hall. This exhibition was succeeded at half-past 9, by a series of performances by the Beni Zoug-Zoug Arabs, and between 9 and 10 a Punch and Judy entertainment in the corridor attracted a large and delighted audience. Light refreshments were served in the Long Parlor, and at half-past 9 there was a supper in a large apartment on an upper floor, of which the guests partook in relays.

REST.

"Love is better than house or lands:
So, Sir Stephen, I'll ride with thee!"
Quick she steps where the courser stands,
Light she springs to the saddle-tree.

Love is better than kith or kin:
So close she clung and so close clasped he,
They heard no sob of the bitter wind,
Nor the snow that shuddered along the lea.

Love is better than life or breath!
The drifts are over the horse's knee;
Softly they sink to the soft, cold death,
And the snow-shroud folds them silently.

Houses and lands are gone for aye,
Kith and kin like the wild wind flee!
Life and breath have fluttered away,
But love hath blossomed eternally.

THE LATE MRS. CRITTENDEN.

A Brief Sketch of the Widow of Kentucky's Great Statesman.

St. Louis Democrat, 11th.

Mrs. Crittenden was a native of Kentucky, where she was educated and remained until the removal of her father, Dr. James W. Moss, to Missouri, just before she had attained the age of womanhood.

Dr. Moss first located in St. Louis, but after a short residence left this city, attracted to the fertile and beautiful farming lands of the county of Boone. Many prosperous families from Virginia and Kentucky had settled in this and the adjacent county of Howard, and these two counties were much in advance, at that period, of any other portion of interior Missouri.

Educated and reared away from cities, the social and fashionable career of the subject of this sketch is all the more remarkable, and perhaps significant. Her early married life, to a young but promising and highly educated physician, was happily passed amid the quiet scenes of a village life, where her character was formed among friends whom she had never forgotten in her subsequent brilliant social life. After the death of her first husband, Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox, she remained in the seclusion of the country until she became, at the age of thirty, the bride of General William H. Ashley, a wealthy and distinguished citizen of St. Louis, and then in the United States House of Representatives. Immediately after this marriage, Mrs. Ashley was ushered into the society of Washington, then adorned by many women of education, intellect and refinement. Her remarkabld beauty and grace at once attracted great attention, and very soon her tact and mental accomplishments, but above all the simplicity of her manner, her dignity of deportment, and kind consideration for others made her welcome everywhere, and she continued for twenty years to be the favorite in the most elegant and refined circles of metropolitan life. With a familiar knowledge of the British classics. with excellent judgment and great discretion, her conversation was always polished, charming and impressive; and while her toilet exhibited great elegance and taste, her social success was achieved by exquisite tact and elevation of heart and mind, rather than by the more dazzling but frivolous refinement of fashionable life. Her long residence in Washington City familarized her with the distinguished men and leading families of every section of the country, and those introduced to her in the most casual manner were generally astonished to find that she knew them, their families and friends. She rarely forgot anything she had ever heard or knew except such things as were unpleasant and diagreeable, and these things she speedily forgot.

In mature life she married Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, and adorned his simple home in Frankfort, Kentucky, with all of the graces and attractions which had made her so conspicuous at Washington City. Her remarkable versatility adapted her equally to all ranks and conditions, and the hospitable fireside of Mr. Crittenden, when he was at home, was rendered more charming by her domestic knowledge and accomplishments

After his death New York city became her home for eight years, and there she found many who had known and loved her in her earlier career. *Every* Saturday was her reception day throughout the year, and strangers and citizens alike paid homage to one whose life had been distinguished by refinement, hospitality and benevolence.

She returned to St. Louis a few months since, to be with her children, who came back about the same time, but lived a short time to enjoy the companionship of her earlier friends. She died suddenly, of apoplexy, on the evening of the 8th inst. Her funeral, at her late residence, yesterday, was attended by a large concourse of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis, and her remains repose in Bellefontaine cemetery, encased in an exquisite casket, beautifully mounted in silver, and covered with rare flowers, the tributes of her family and friends.

The funeral services were conducted by Bishop Robertson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Schuyler, and Gen. Harney, Robert Campbell, Commodore Smith, James E. Yeatman, ex-Gov. Trusten Polk, T. T. January, Peter G. Camden, John O'F, Farrar, John G. Scott and Robert Aull acted as pall-bearers.

KING FERDINAND'S YANKEE WIFE.

From a Shoe Shop to a Royal Palace—What "Her Majesty" Did in New York.

It is not generally known that one of the Queens of Europe at the present time is an American lady of decidedly humble descent. She is the wife of King Ferdinand of Portugal, who, finding the duties of his office incongenial to his retiring tastes, abdicated a few years ago, and, making during his trip to Paris, the acquaintance of a very good-looking actress, offered her in 1869 his heart and hand which she joyfully accepted. They were married with considerable pomp at Lisbon. and the actress, although she is no reigning queen, is treated by her royal relatives with all the respect due to her husband's exalted rank, and she is addressed as "my sister" by Queen Maria Pia, the daughter of Victor Emanuel, and as "Her Majesty" by her attendants and servants.

King Ferdinand's wife was born in 1840, in Boston, where her father was a poor German shoemaker, and she has many acquaintances in New York. Her name previous to her marriage was Eliza Hensler. She attended the public schools of her native city until she was 14 years of age. She was then a beautiful, rosy-cheeked girl, with large blue eyes, and a wealth of golden ringlets. Moreover, she possessed a very fine voice, and an operatic manager who had heard her sing at a school examination prevailed upon her old father to let him send her to a renowned music teacher and have her prepared for the stage. The old man joyfully consented. Young Eliza proved a very excellent pupil, and two years afterwards she made her *debut* in this city, at the Academy of Music, in Arditi's opera, "The Spy. Although Mme. Lagrange sang in the same place, Miss Hensler achieved a decided success, and was engaged for the season. Her brother or cousin, who had enabled her to appear at the Academy of Music was at that time leader of the chorus, and remained in that position for several years afterward. In 1858 Miss Hensler returned to Boston and appeared there on the stage with decided success. She then went to Paris to study her profession more thoroughly under Auber and Thomas, and sang repeatedly at the Grand Opera, without, however, meeting with much encouragement. She was glad to accept an engagement at the royal opera of Lisbon, where she sang for several years, and became a great favorite of the public. It was there already, perhaps, that King Ferdinand became acquainted with and enamored of her; but the King's first wife was then alive, and it was not until after her death that he made advances to Miss Eliza Hensler, who had meanwhile returned to Paris, where she made a somewhat precarious living by giving music lessons, a severe cold having greatly impaired the beauty and strength of her voice.

Her royal husband is said to be exceedingly fond of his Boston wife. They have two children, and their happiness is much commented upon in Lisbon, where it is well known that the present King does not live on the best of terms with his high-born Italian consort.—[N. Y. Sun.

Shampooing The Roumi.

Let no tourist, experienced only in the effeminate imitations of the hummum, or Moorish bath, to be found in New York or London, expect similar considerate treatment in Algeria. He will be more likely to receive the attention of the M'zabite bather after the fashion narrated in the following paragraph, which is a quotation from an English journalist in the land of the Kabyles:

"We are told to sit down upon a marble seat in the middle of the hall, which we had no sooner done than we became sensible of a great increase of heat; after this each of us were taken into a closet of milder temperature, where, after placing a white cloth on the floor and taking off our napkins, they laid us down, leaving us to the further operations of two naked, robust negroes. These men, newly brought from the interior of Africa, was ignorant of Arabic; so I could not tell them in what way I wished to be treated, and they handled me as roughly as if I had been a Moor inured to hardship. Kneeling with one knee upon the ground, each took me by a leg and rubbing the soles of my feet with pumice stone. After this operation on my feet, they put their hands into a small bag and rubbed me all over with it as hard as they could. The distortions of my countenance must have told them what I endured, but they rubbed on, smiling at each other, and sometimes giving me an encouraging look, indicating by their gestures the good it would do me. While they were thus currying me they almost drowned me by throwing warm water upon me with large silver vessels. which were in the basin under a cock fastened in the wall. When this was over they raised me up, putting my head under the cock, by which means the water flowed all over my body; and, if this was not sufficient, my attendants continued plying their vessels. Then having dried me with very fine napkins, they each of them very respectfully kissed my hand. I considered this as a sign that my torment was over, and was going to dress myself, when one of the negroes, grimly smiling, stopped me till the other returned with a kind of earth, which they began to rub all over my body without consulting my inclination. I was as much surprised to see it take off all the hair as I was pained in the operation; for this earth is so quick in its effect it burns the skin if left upon the body. This being finished, I went through a second ablution, after which one of them seized me behind by the shoulders, and setting his two knees against the lower part of my back, made my bones crack, so that for a time I thought they were entirely dislocated. Nor was this all, for after whirling me about like a top to the right and left, he delivered me to his comrade, who used me in the same manner; and then, to my no small satisfaction, opened the closet door."

This is the true Moorish bath. Meantime, the M'zabite or negro, as he dislocates your legs, cracks your spinal column or dances over you on his knees, drones forth a kind of native psalmody, which melting into the steamy atmosphere of the place, seems to be the litany of happiness and of the pure in heart. Clean in body and soul as you never were before, skinned, depilated, dissected, you emerge for a new life of ideal perfection, feeling as if you were suddenly relieved of your body.—[Lippincott's Mag. for March.

Neat Thing in Wax.

The Washington Capitol has this: 'Talking about heels, rather a ludicrous incident connected therewith occurred at the Illinois reception the other night. The ball-room floor at Willard's was newly waxed, and badly done at that, so that the fair ladies and the gallant beaux found their feet sticking to the floor. While the weaker were held fast, the stronger and more energetic produced a noise like unto shooting-crackers, as they moved about or attempted to dance. This got to be such a nuisance that the proprietor was called in and active measures taken to remedy the trouble. Meal from the kitchen was procured and sprinkled over the floor. Young ladies had to be lifted bodily out of their tracks, in some instances leaving their heels on the floor, while others were pried up with pokers, uttering little shrieks as if hurt. Several enterprising Illinois beaux went to Milburn's and purchased pieces of chalk, which they rubbed on the soles of the young ladies' shoes. It presented a beautiful picture to see an Illinois gentlemen with his knees stuck fast to the floor while he whitened the soles of his love, she balanced most gracefully on one foot and smiling audibly to the tickling process. One maiden lady went into hysterics, and from that into a hack. She has not been heard of since."

Signs of Death.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1870 offered a prize of twenty thousand francs for some simple and positive signs of death, which any non-professional person could understand and apply. The most practical and satisfactory one given (says the British Medical Press and Circular) is mentioned in a late number of Virchow's Archiv. It depends upon the fact that no matter how profound the syncope or how deathlike the person may appear, if the circulation continues, however feebly, the person is not dead. All that is necessary, therefore, is to tie a string firmly around the finger of the supposed corpse; if the blood circulates in the least, the whole finger, from the string to the tip, will swell and generally turn a bluish red. This test is exceedingly simple and conclusive.

GO FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT.

A young lady in New York was in the habit of writing on the subject of intemperance. Her writings were full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul that a friend accused her of being a maniac on the subject of intemperance, whereupon she wrote the following touching lines:

Go feel what I have felt,
Go bear what I have borne—
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,
And the cold world's proud scorn;
Then suffer on from year to year—
Thy sole relief the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray—
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay—
Be dashed with bitter curse aside,
Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied.

Go weep as I have wept
O'er a loved father's fall.
See every promised blessing swept—
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Life's fading flowers strewed all the way,
That brought me up to woman's day.

Go see what I have seen,
Behold the strong man bowed—
With gnashing teeth—lips bathed in blood—
And cold and livid brow;
Go catch his withering glance and see
There mirrored his soul's misery.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed bosom cheer,
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear;
Mark her worn frame and withered brow;
The gray that streaks her dark hair now;
With fading frame and withering limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith in early youth
Promised eternal love and truth;
But who, foresworn, hath yielded up
That promise to the cup,
And led her down through love and light,
And all that made her promise bright—
And chained her there 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife—
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight—the drunkard's child.

Go hear and feel, and see, and know,
All that my soul has felt and known—
Then look upon the wine cup's glow;
See if its beauty can atone—
Think if its flavor you can try,
When all proclaim 'tis drink and die?

Tell me I HATE the bowl?—
Hate is a feeble word!
I loathe—abhor—my very soul
With strong disgust is stirred—
When I see, or hear, or tell
Of that dark beverage of Hell.

An Entertaining Sale.

An auction of very unusual character recently took place in London, the articles offered for sale being the magical apparatus, wardrobes, curiosities and properties of Prof. Anderson, "the Wizard of the North." In the course of the auction, as the various conjuring tricks and apparatus were offered for sale, the Professor explained the method of working the illusions, and exposed the whole system by which magicians deceive the whole audiences. A dish-cover, for the production of rabbits in any quantity, was sold for only 8s.; a magic blunderbus, with its wonderful balls, realized 10s 6d.; a large oak plate chest, that had travelled twice round the world with the Professor," was sold for 13s. 6d.; a leather trunk, described as about 360 years old, and said to have been the very one in which Mary Queen of Scots was said to have packed her clothing when she left France for her native country, was knocked down to Mr Samuel Hague for 34s.; a number of trays, said to be a present from the Tycoon of Japan, went for 4s 6d. a pair; and a large shield; described as a present from the Emperor of Russia, was sold for £5 10s. The magic "rapping table" used by the Professor for the exposure of the tricks of the Spiritualists, was sold for 35s., while a three-legged table by which the sphynx illusion, showing a speaking head without a body, was knocked down for £4 15s. The use of the mirrors by which this illusion, first introduced by Col. Stodare, is effected, was shown to the audience in attendance; but the Professor withheld the secret attached to the working of a large magic clock suspended over the centre of the stage, which was sold for £15.

A Ram on the Rampage.

A retired clergyman sends an account of a little affair that happened in his place. It appears that there was a young woman, a fine-spirited girl, engaged at a washtub, opposite an open door. Just behind her was a young man, as is generally the case, and in the yard was an old buck that was allowed the freedom of the premises, which is not always the case, we are glad to say. Well, the old buck came to the door and looked in, and the young man going behind the young woman pointed his finger at the buck, and the old fellow recognized at once the pressing character of this mute invitation, put down his head and dashed forward, and the miserable man stepped to one side and fled, and the young woman, unconscious of the arrangements, received the awful shock without warning, and passed over the tub, and the air for an instant appeared to be full of slippers and wet clothes, and soap, and hot water, and suds. And the next minute that goat came flying out of the door at a dreadful speed, bald the whole length of his spine and with a wild look in his eye. And for an hour afterward he stood back of the barn scratching his chin, and trying to recall all the circumstances in the unfortunate affair. [Danbury News.

Hidden Treasure.

One day last week a lady residing in this city wrote to her daughter in Mobile that on three consecutive nights she had dreamed that in the yard of a certain house on Manderville street (and in which she resided upwards of thirty years ago) there was gold to be had for the digging thereof. In response to her letter the daughter came hither and made to *mere* the astonishing statement that she had dreamed the self-same thing.

With this proof positive before them they soon shaped their course of action. Obtaining from the tenant of the house the requisite permission the ladies engaged two stalwart diggers of trenches, procured a magnet, and on Saturday night last commenced operations, first having satisfied themselves by the use of the magnet of the precise spot where the treasure lay hid. Although they toiled patiently from 11 P. M. until 4 A. M., and produced a cavity something like a well, no glittering gold greeted their longing eyes.

In spite of this they were not discouraged, but believing that the right spot was yet to be found, they retired with a determination to return the next night.

This they did, and choosing another site, dug away for dear life through the stilly watches, but with no better result, not the slightest vestige of anything like gold offering itself for their consideration.

Their last failure evidently dampened their ardor, for they have not since been heard of in that vicinity.—[N. O. Picayune.

A CONDUCTOR on a night train, running between Hartford and New Haven, more than a year ago, received a thousand dollar bill from a passenger in payment of the fare. The conductor passed on, saying he would return presently with the change, but when he did so the man denied having presented the bill. It is supposed the man was a thief, gave the money by mistake, and was afraid to rectify it. The bill still remains to the conductor's credit at one of the Hartford banks.

A Luxurious Car,

An elegant "palace car" has just been completed at the Mount Clara Works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, designed as a coach of state for the use of the president and directors of the road. The establishment is one of the most elegant jobs ever turned out in Baltimore, reflecting great credit upon the skill and workmanship of our artizans. The car is to bear the name of "Maryland." It is painted a beautiful buff color, is mounted upon improved six wheel trucks, and is provided with patent bumpers, patent air-brakes, and other inventions calculated to make travelling less tedious, and more safe than ever. The interior is divided into four apartments—the first a sitting-room, in black walnut and birdseye maple, glided, with green and crimson upholstering, a rich velvet carpet, luxurious furniture, lounges and arm chairs, and other suitable articles. The second compartment is fitted up for a bedchamber. containing a handsome low bedstead of oiled maple, richly carved, hung with heevy damask curtains; a lounge covered with salmon colored silk, figured; a dressing case of exquisite workmanship. Adjoining the chamber is a bath-room, and beyond is the dining-room arranged to accommodate, if desired, ten or twelve diners. The tables and chairs are stationary, finished in black walnut. The kitchen, one of the most important features of any establishment, occupies the rear end of the car, and is complete in its arrangements for cooking, with range and water-tanks, utensils, &c. The car throughout is of maple and walnut finish; gilded and carved, with plate glass and splendid argand lamps, the whole costing, it is estimated, upwards of $45,000—a model and a marvel of splendor and elegance of workmanship.—[Baltimore Sun.

VARIETIES.

SMALL portable stoves for carriages are used in New York.

SOME of Napoleon's wine sold in London, lately, at $10 a bottle.

"GONE where the ground hog twineth" is an Indianapolis aphorism.

BONNETS are tending again to the old cylindrical form, and a revival of the coal scuttle shape is imminent.

THE Philadelphia courts having decided that steam whistles must not be blown in the city, the workshops are showing their "mettle" by putting up gongs.

A DETROIT youth of tender years tried to throw a smaller brother out of the window, because he would not go to bed first and make it warm.

A BALTIMOREAN who was refused a night's lodging in a station house the other evening immediately secured the desired accommodation by going out and throwing bricks at a railway train.

A FOND husband in Michigan lately left a will bequeathing to his widow the rope with which he had committed suicide; feeling, perhaps, that nothing would be likely to inspire her with pleasanter associations.

MRS. MARY ANN REICHERT, living at Ashland, Pa., is 35 years old, and weighs a little over 500 pounds. She is 5 feet in height, measures 29 inches round the arm, and 5 feet 8 inches round the waist. She is a native of Schuylkill county.

A BALTIMORE physician, now in Vienna, has invented an instrument to cure cross and squint eyes. It has been introduced into the hospital at Vienna, and is well received by the profession.

BRIGHTER days are coming—just think of it. Blue birds, dandelions, caravans, scissor-grinders, artichokes, violets and hand-organs, will soon sing, shine, show, sharpen, scent and shriek that spring has come.

AN old German, while on his way from Indianapolis to Lafayette, froze his nose. While thawing the frost of that very necessary member, he remarked: "Py tam! I no understand dis ting. I haf carry dat nose forty-seven years, and he never freezed hisself before."

A BOSTON merchant who paid a dollar for a stand-up seat in the top gallery at the opera recently, was much gratified to see several young men occupying $4 seats in the parquette, with lady friends at their sides, who had owed him bills for many months, and who always professed to be unable to pay.

A BROOKLYN woman sued an undertaker for injuries received by being thrown from a carriage owned by him, while in a funeral procession. On the defendant showing that the woman had violated the contract by leaving the procession for the purpose of making a short cut to the burying-ground, the Court granted a non-suit.

"Do you retail things here?" asked a green looking specimen of humanity, as he poked his nose into a drug store. "Yes, sir," replied the clerk, thinking he had got a customer. "Then I wish you would retail my dog—he had it bitten of about a month ago." And greeny strolled down the street with one eye closed,

A TOO-FAITHFUL DOG came very near being responsible for the death of his master in Scranton, Pa. The canine was following his owner, Mr. John Snyder, a gentleman of seventy years, when the latter was overcome by the intense cold, and fell in the snow on the street. The old gentlemen's predicament was discovered by a watchmen, but all efforts of the latter to afford relief were frustrated by the dog, who would not allow him to approach the prostrate form. Finally a party of labors came along, the trusty dog was driven off with clubs, and the old man rescued just in time to save his life, although very badly frost-bitten.

A GREAT many instances might be collected to illustrate Mr. Greeley's aptness at repartee. There used to be a paper in New York, called the Evening Mirror, edited by a certain Hiram Fuller, afterward a blatant but not dangerous Secessionist, in London. He imagined his little sheet to be the most important journal in the city, and was in the habit of asking his acquaintances: "Have you read the Mirror, to-day?" At an editorial dinner he addressed this question to Mr. Greeley, in my presence. The latter, with an indescribable drawl, almost a whine, replied: "Why, no! I never buy the Mirror; I'm afraid of exhausting the edition!" [Bayard Taylor.

AN enterprising gambling house in Denver recently hired a rather fresh young man from the States to do a little "capping." He soon spotted a burly man of rustic dress and manners, who looked for all the world like an honest ranchman from down the Platte, and just dismounted from a wagon load of potatoes somewhere round the corner. The capper drew him into conversation, and the rustic "dropped" on the game at once, was plied with numerous social glasses, and rather gradually and expensively inveigled into the lair of the tiger. When the ingenious youth called the attention of old King Pharaoh himself to the prize he had in tow, that potentate rudely asked him, "What the h—— did you pilot the Chief of Police in here for?"

Weekly Post.

P. Barr..............................Wm. Schoyer.
S. Lare..............................E. A. Myers.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873

Look for some sweetness from the Philadelphia papers during the next few days. Due-bill Hartranft has signed the Union Passenger Railway bill.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, administration, gets off one of the best jokes of the season and probably without knowing it. It thinks the vindication of Colfax is all that could be asked by his best friend.

Henry Ward Beecher, did not extort many cheers from his audience when he insisted in eloquent terms upon the righteousness and justice of free trade. He has been living so long among people of that persuasion, that he has become convinced it is the path to power and profit. Pennsylvania manufacturers don't train in that crowd.

Caldwell has been excluded from the society of honest men in the Senate, not because he bought his way, as is the rule, but because he was found out. The pure Morton put in the plea that he was innocent and unsuspecting, and didn't know any better. Adam and Eve tried that on once, with much greater reason, but they were expelled. Caldwell should be condemned to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and cared for by Bergh. His society embraces just such cases.

The *Dispatch* "is willing to believe that the deviation was unnoticed and unintentional" in The Post, but "it would probably take more space than the result would be worth," to prove the direct charge made by it, to the effect that The Post misquoted from its columns. Now this may, to it, seem an easy mode of getting out of what it did say concerning our city councils, but it must demonstrate wherein we misquoted from its columns, acknowledge that it was wrong, or stand convicted of uttering a falsehood. There is no getting over, around or about it.

We publish in another column a letter from the Philadelphia *Press* which charges that $200,000 have been raised by the liquor men to defeat the Local Option law, and is now in Harrisburg to be expended for that purpose. Senator Wallace gives notice that the Democratic members will not assist in repealing this Republican measure, in view of the fact, that the people demand it. Gov. Hartranft has also been approached, and says he will respect the voice of the people, and veto any repeal. This settles the question. We shall soon see which is the whisky party.

Hon. Horatio Seymour has been spending several days in Charleston, S. C., where he has received calls from several distinguished citizens. To them, says a correspondent, Governor Seymour was very frank and outspoken in his expressions of opinion, and did not hesitate to say that in his judgment a better day was coming for the South. It seemed plain to him that the dominant party, whether from inclination or interest he could not say, were moderating their tone, and showing a desire to knit anew the bonds between the sections and he regarded the approaching tour of President Grant through the South, as well as the stand taken by General Butler in the matter of the Southern pensioners, as additional indications that a change of feeling was working and that a change of policy would speedily follow.

IT WAS SUCH A LITTLE ONE.

The *Gazette* takes an exceedingly charitable view of the conduct of the Credit Mobiliers, whose crimes are set down as little peccadilloes. It says:

> Too much attention has been directed to individuals, in the course of the investigation, but now these and their peccadilloes are found to be of little consequence in comparison with the great wrongs inflicted on the Government and the public by the swindlers who ran the Credit Mobilier. They really managed to make the Government build the road, while they sold millions of dollars' worth of first mortgage bonds and pocketed the proceeds. One hundred million of dollars are the reported profits of this Credit Mobilier, which simply means that the road cost that much more than it should have done, and that the surplus was divided among Ames and his coadjutors. When the force of this fact is fully felt, there will be less interest about Ames and Brooks, than about the course of the Government toward the Pacific Railroads. That the payment of interest should be stopped, and a direct effort made to secure the road to the control of Government, will be accepted as clear. In the meantime, the revelations made should teach Congress to have nothing more to do with the land grant subsidies to railroads.

Such was not the language used when Tweed and his associates, enriched themselves at the expense of the taxpayers of New York; they were denounced as corrupt, utterly unworthy of public confidence and fit subjects for a penitentiary abode. They were held up as a type of the Democratic party and made the basis of a relentless campaign warfare. If such crimes as are now fastened upon leading members of both branches of the National Legislature could have been proven against President Johnson when he was impeached, how sudden would have been his expulsion from the executive mansion. It does make a difference whose ox is gored.

WAR, WARRIORS, AND CONSEQUENCES.

The most pestilent thing in modern civilization is war, and the greatest pests to society are warriors. Next to these come Kings, Emperors, Presidents, &c. Next to these corporations, and next to these the manufacturers of corporations, namely, legislators. All of these, it is true, go to make up our present social organizations all over the world. The same thing prevails now that prevailed in the most ancient historic times, and which must ever prevail, namely, that intellect governs, yet strange to say, the governing minds of the world, instead of becoming more refined with the general advance of knowledge and its supposed benign influence, are growing more and more mercenary and unscrupulous. The conscientious men who should be at the head of affairs in nations, either retire, or they are by trickery, bribery, or some sort of political corruption, kept from the high position where only honor and honesty should sit.

That the world is very much more enlightened now than it was two thousand years ago cannot be denied. Education is much more general; the boys of to-day know more of causes and effects than the men of ancient times knew. Of what avail is this knowledge, if thereby we fail to train them in the path of honesty? And how can the youth of this generation learn honesty when the magnates of the land, men filling the most exalted positions, have become notoriously corrupt, applying their desecrated superior intellects almost solely to one thing, the accumulation of money.

In fact, the grand teaching of society, everywhere, is the love of money, and display. Our children, through thousands of examples in every grade of society are taught, not to be honest, but to be thrifty; not to be honorable and high minded, but to be smart, shrewd, good at bargains; in fine they are trained rogues.

When the young are thus educated in this terrible grove of demoralization, what can be expected of the men which they afterwards become? Just what we see all around us.

We have said that wars and warriors are the greatest pests of the world. So they are. Not that warriors, *per se* in their infancy are different from others, but that the training and experience o, war are utterly demoralizing, leading to false ideas of real Christianity. Hence men and women, high and low, who are taught from infancy to admire heroism are trained in reconciliation, so to speak, with the vilest and meanest tricks, which are the inevitable accompaniments of the bloody trade and codes of war. Our diplomacy partakes of the same low, savage spirit. Our legislation attunes itself to the same pitiful, semi-savage rules. Our Christianity humbly falls in behind all these, and worships them. Christ, the great exemplar, is admired, in name, whilst every thing that Christ repudiated constitutes the popular God. Where and how is this to end?

If the highest men in the nation continue to wink at crime and fawn upon the wealthy criminals, it can only end in the destruction of the safeguards of society. The masses are better than their rulers; let honest men step forth and aid the masses in staying this overwhelming wave of public demoralization.

It is true that in the arrangements of Providence fighting between tribal peoples, as it is amongst chickens is the normal condition; but among peoples advanced to the stage of high civilization should we look for no improvement upon this primitive state of mankind? We should; but so long as the halo of glory is thrown around the brow of the successful warrior; so long as we maintain a teeming nursery of warriors its realization will be difficult if not impossible.

The arts of war are opposed to the simplest laws of morality, and military men are constrained to advocate and to perform acts which in civil life are only committed by villains; but because they are in accordance with the laws of war they are esteemed to be also right. There is no such thing as moral right in war; a military strategist, attempting to set himself up as also a Christian, is a fraud, and nominal Christians who uphold war and its tricks and warriors and their wiles, are nothing more than frauds.

The remedy must spring from the people. It must come from sincere and true men who have the real good of their fellows at heart. It will never begin with the Congressional and Legislative demagogues of these times, or with their sycophantic press and followers.

Judging by the utterances of the *Chronicle*, it don't scare worth a cent about the organ that is to be started to smash it. It thus refers to the Poland Committee's white-washed report:

> In short, Ames and Brooks are to be made the scapegoats of the whole business. It is a report which will hardly decide the action of the House, and will certainly not command the assent of the country. If the evidence shows that Ames was "placing" Credit Mobilier stock with a view to influencing the votes of Congressmen, it will be hard to make people believe that only one man was shrewd enough to fathom Ames' motives, and that all the rest were innocent, that the transaction was anything else than the most legitimate business operation. If a vote of censure had been recommended, the report of the Committee would have carried more weight, but the report is in the nature of a plea of exculpation for all parties but Ames and Brooks. Such a result of such an investigation seems very much like trifling with public sentiment.

THE JURY QUESTION.

We surely cannot be in error in imputing the authorship of the Harrisburg letter in yesterday's *Commercial* to the new editor of that paper, who is not only clerk of the State Senate but holds a fat office under Grant; who was Cameron's henchman when he went into the war office, whence he budded as a Pay-master with the rank of Major and afterwards blossomed into a Brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy, doubtless as a governmental recognition of the skill displayed in collecting sutler's bills from the soldiers.

No, it must have been written by that distinguished emanation of Johnny Bull. It bears the impress of his pen from date to signature. Its compound of ignorance and impudence marks its authorship too clearly for the possibility of mistake. This getter up of marked tickets of 1868, is truly consistent in denouncing the fifteen thousand Democrats in Allegheny county as unfit for seats in the jury box—and just as insolent. He admits the idea of party feeling having been intruded into the jury box by his own party, and evidently intends to keep it there, so far as regards his own side of the house; but while he thinks the jury commissioner system works well in Democratic counties—he thinks that here not a solitary Democrat should sit upon a jury.

The *Commercial's* correspondent is happy in the idea "that human ingenuity is not yet exhausted." If this is so, what new invention of political scoundrelism are we to look for? Surely the mind which could originate and the hand that could pen so foul and abominable and attack upon 15,000 of his fellow-citizens—the figures are his, by him set down—is prepared to perpetrate any outage upon them which he thinks would benefit either himself or his party. Can he Senate feel entirely secure with all its papers in the possession of so wild and bitter a partizan; a man who writes and prints his belief that 15,000 Democrats have no rights whatever, but that every privilege of citizenship of right belong to the 25,000 Republicans in this county.

LOUISIANA.

"The president of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted." So says the Constitution; but not so said the Senate the other day in regard to the vote of Louisiana.

It has been asked, and we think very pertinently, did not the State of Louisiana vote? The Senate admits it did not vote for Grant and Wilson; but did it vote for no one? There was the certificate under its own Great Seal—the only way a State signs its name or attests its public documents. Suppose there were allegations of irregularity, who made Congress a ruler and a judge over Sovereign States? If such power is lodged in Congress it must be by virtue of some clause in the Constitution, we have searched that instrument in vain for it. If the certificate of Louisiana can be ignored and the Great Seal of that State spat upon, then may a dying Congress in the last throes of its existence, reject just such votes as may be necessary in order to elect the minority candidates. There is a time when discussion must cease and decision become final. In the case in hand, that period had arrived when the Governor had affixed the Seal of the State to the certificate. There was no legal authority to go behind that. If the Governor erred he was responsible to the State, not to Congress, for his error.

Any such rule as the one adopted at Washington a few days ago, places the choice of the States in the hands of Congeess. In such case the voting by the people is an idle and unmeaning folly.

Happily the rejection of the vote of Louisiana worked no difference in the result. Had it done so, the miserable frauds who rule us would have been held to a terrible responsibility.

THE NESBITT MONEY.

Colfax swore to having received $1,000 in one greenback from Nesbitt, and alleged that the generous New Yorker was so particular to have it a secret that his own family knew nothing of it. Now it appears that Nesbitt's son knows something about it, and *presto* the benevolent modern Casby brightens up his memory again and writes to the committee that he received from Nesbitt, in each of the months of April, June, July and October a remittance of one thousand dollars, making $4,000 in all, the April and July remittances having been in checks. These remittances were made partly on personal and partly on political grounds. The letters accompanying two of them are still in existence. Those covering the other two cannot be found.

Poor Colfax, what a funny memory he has. He should have objected to be sworn to tell the whole truth, for the same reason the witness in the Crawford county court did, in old Judge Moore's time. "There are" said he "a great many truths I don't know anything about." Nesbitt furnished Congress with stationery and Colfax was Speaker, does that explain why some of these remittances were made on personal grounds?

The *Tribune* thus refers to Colfax of two years ago:

> It will, doubtless, be remembered that Vice President Colfax was prostrated with sudden and alarming illness some two years ago, causing his friends throughout the country serious anxiety. The attack was in the nature of partial paralysis, and was believed both by himself and his physician to have been brought on by excessive smoking. With the frankness of manner which has always been Mr. Colfax's leading characteristic and has contributed so largely to his popularity, his publicly stated his belief that this was the cause of his illness, and therewith his decision to abandon so injurious a habit. He has not, as we are credibly informed, indulged in the use of tobacco since that time; but there is an impression among his most intimate friends that he has never entirely recovered from the prostration caused by that attack. Indeed, some of his friends who are in position to know do not hesitate to express the opinion that the unpleasant entanglements into which he has been led in connection with the Oakes Ames disclosures are directly related to the impairment of his faculties by disease two years ago. This theory, though covering unpleasant intelligence, will yet be received by thousands of warm friends of the Vice President throughout the country with something like gratification as offering a perfectly satisfactory explanation of what was beginning to be considered in a light prejudical to his character for truthfulness. It is said to be the belief of the President's family among others, that Mr. Colfax's memory was impaired at the time of the attack referred to, and that his repeated denials of facts asserted by Mr. Ames and corroborated by record evidence can only be accounted for upon the ground that all knowledge of the transaction has passed from his memory. There could not be a more melancholy instance of the injurious effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

"Countess Dash" writes from Washington to the Boston *Post*: "Washington laughs at the silly temperance advocates in Delaware who, in their enthusiasm, presented a boquet last week to President Grant because of his noble act in banishing wine from his New Year's reception. He received the boquet, as he receives everything, and thanked the givers; but it never occurred to him to tell the givers that it was not he who banished the wine, but his predecessors many years back who banished eatables and drinkables alike, because to give food and drink to so large a number as called at the public receptions was too great a tax. We of Washington think the coolest case of Executive receptability yet shown was the receipt of that boquet, more especially as at the White House dinners, instead of wine being banished, six or eight kinds are offered the guests. I have myself seen and counted the glasses on the table, before the guests assembled. It is folly to talk of any example of temperance emanating from the White House under the present Administration. Nor do the Cabinet set any such example. The first one or two receptions of the season, including New Year's Day, there was no wine offered by the families of Cabinet officers; since then sherry or claret punch has always been on the refreshment table.

The strike in South Wales continues and there is as yet no prospect of solution coming either from masters or men. Great suffering is occasioned by the dead-lock and were it not for the charitable measures which have been adopted for the relief of the sufferers, a large number of deaths from starvation would be the inevitable result. The more prosperous inhabitants have established soup kitchens all through the country, at which there is a distribution three times each week. In order to make sure that the poor children who need the assistance should really get it, the committee of management arranged that the little ones should bring a cup or a mug and have their soup and bit of bread in the kitchen itself. Amid unbounded mineral wealth for which there is a rich market, and to work which there is abundant wealth and labor, misery and want are staring the poorer classes in the face, and every day makes matters worse. The furnaces are put out, the machinery is at rest, the gates to the great works are closed, and the workmen loiter about the highways in sullen groups, discussing their wrongs. Both masters and workmen refuse to listen to any one interceding in their behalf, and there is a prospect that the scenes of the great Irish famine are to be re-enacted in this rich country.

In addressing a body of Ohio Republicans, in Columbus, on the 12th, Governor Noyes, who hopes to be re-elected next October, felicitated his friends on being rid of a list of persons named, saying:

> Think of it! In Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, one of the ablest, perhaps one of the purest, party leaders, General Banks, another able leader; in New York, Mr. Fenton, and that distinguished journalist whose tragic end makes it difficult to speak of him without tears; in Ohio, men equally admired and trusted by the party; in Illinois, Mr. Trumbull and General Palmer; in Missouri, the eloquent Schurz. They came to the precipice, they leaned over into the vortex, made a plunge; there was a ripple over their dead bodies, and the Republican party went right on to victory. [Applause.]

How thankful the Republican party should be, to be sure, that, after such losses, Henry Wilson, Oakes Ames, Colfax, Harlan, Pomeroy, Caldwell, the two Pattersons, and "men equally admired and trusted," are spared alive.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks there has been nothing discovered in the pool of corruption at Washington so discouraging as the letter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio, demanding a fee of $10,000 for services in inducing a Committee, of which his brother was Chairman, to repeal a tax. The country has been pained to see Vice President and Senators and Representatives with unclean hands and false tongues, but this exposure of the fact that men sitting on the bench of the National Courts were thrusting their hands into the lobby, and demanding pay for assumed influence in Congress, where their relatives hold high positions, is, beyond all doubt, the most disgraceful exhibition yet made. Judge Sherman is the first on the list of Federal judicial officers guilty of making pecuniary demands for services which, if rendered, were disgraceful.

A CORRUPTION FUND AT HARRISBURG.

The Liquor League Willing to Distribute $200,000 Among the Legislators for the Repeal of the Local-Option Law—Enough Votes Already Secured in the House, but many of the Senators Against the Bribery.

(Special Correspondence of the Press.)

Harrisburg, Feb. 15, 1873.

On Tuesday or Wednesday of next week there will be a test struggle on the local option question in the House. The supplemental bill introduced some weeks since, and referred to the Judiciary General Committee has been held there ever since, in the hope that some arrangement could be made for the defeat of the whole subject by the rejection of this supplement and the repeal of the original law. The liquor men of the State have raised $200,000, and the money is now in Harrisburg, ready to be disbursed for the purpose named. In the House enough votes have been secured to reject the supplement and repeal the original bill, and possibly sufficient could be had in the Senate for the repeal of the original bill, though it is declared that Senator Wallace firmly opposes every proposition to have the Democrats join in the same work. He insists that the Republican party passed this measure, and its repeal must now be made by those who placed it on the statute books. When the Democracy voted against the original bill, a year ago, they did so believing it was a measure not demanded by the people, but now they are convinced it is popular, and therefore Mr. Wallace and other Democratic leaders are resolved not to participate in the repeal, but to stand by public sentiment on the subject. In the meantime, the test to be made in the House Tuesday night or Wednesday, will demonstrate how many votes have been secured by the liquor interest. The struggle will be an interesting one, particularly when it is so well known that so many people, indeed, so large a majority of the people in nineteen out of every twenty counties and cities of the State, favor the law as it stands upon the statute books, and are eager for its operation. Even if the house is reckless enough to repeal the original law, there is no present hope of its going through the Senate. In that body, not only the Democracy, but some of the ablest Republican leaders, are determined the law shall have a fair test and that the people shall be gratified in their almost unanimous desire to check the fearful ravages of rum. Such men on the Republican side of the Senate as McClure, Strang, Warfel, Rutan, and others are sternly opposed to all repeal. Rutan is particularly eager to show his hand with the people in this measure, as he has set his face in the direction of a certain brick house on the river bank, where one John F. Hartranft is now comfortably lodged on a salary of $10,000 per annum. Mr. Rutan wants to be the next Governor, and, as Beaver county has been particularly successful in winning honors from the Republican party, his chances, calculating from that standpoint, are good; and these he intends to improve by sturdy adherence to the temperance cause.

GUILTY.

Washington, February 17.—The report of the Senate Committee in the Caldwell case rehearses the evidence taken including that of Smith, Caldwell's former partner, as to the agreement with Carney, by which the latter was paid $15,000 in consideration of his withdrawal from the canvass, the correctness of which is admitted by Carney. The committee believe

This Arrangement was Corrupt;

was against public policy, was demoralizing in character, and directly contributed to destroy the purity and freedom of election, and not to be tolerated by the Senate as a means of procuring a seat in that body to-day. It was an attempt to purchase the votes of the friends of Carney. Caldwell, doubtless, expected that Carney could bring them over to his support. It was at least the tacit part of the agreement that Carney should conceal the mercenary part of the transaction, and place his withdrawal from the canvass and support of Caldwell upon personal and political considerations that were honorable to himself, and would be attractive to his friends, and this he did. If it was legitimate for Caldwell to buy off Carney it was equally legitimate to buy off all the other candidates. It was an attempt

To Buy the Votes

of members of the Legislature not by bribing them directly, but through the manipulations of others. The purchase money was not to go to them, but to Carney, who was to sell and deliver them without their knowledge. That Caldwell did not procure such votes in this manner the evidence leaves no reasonable doubt. Buying off opposing candidates and in that way securing the votes of all or most of their friends, is in effect buying the office. It recognizes a candidacy for office as a mercantile commodity, and having a money value, and is as destructive of the freedom and purity of elections as the direct bribery of members of the Legislature.

Smith also testifies to paying Carney further the sum of $7,000 to meet alleged expenses, and

Through Fear

of his withdrawal from the arrangements, but Carney positively denies its receipt, and his and other evidence go to show he used it indirectly for procuring votes. The money having been placed by Mr. Anderson, (who drew it from the bank on Caldwell's check,) on the table in Carney's room, where it could be, and was conveniently carried off by the parties for whom it was intended.

As to Sidney Clarke, the committee say the arrangement was concluded between Caldwell and Stevens, a friend of Clarke, by which Caldwell was to pay Clarke's expenses in the canvass estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000, and Clarke withdrew in his favor, Clarke urging his friends to support Caldwell, who received the votes of all but one of them. The money, however, was never paid, but

Caldwell's Refusal to Pay

does not relieve the character of the transaction, and very probably resulted in the exposure of Caldwell, and the institution of the examination.

Clarke and Carney each testified that Caldwell told them his election cost him $60,000, and several other witnesses state the same thing. While one witness says Caldwell told him that the money paid Carney was no more than ten per cent. of the whole cost of the election.

The committee had much difficulty in tracing the money transactions, but the evidence shows that various sums amounting to over $50,000 were drawn under circumstances that make it probable that they were used to procure Caldwell's election. This includes the amounts already stated. Ten thousand dollars was drawn from the banking house of Scott & Co., at Leavenworth, by

Caldwell's Agent.

upon Caldwell's check, and taken to Topeka. Five thousand dollars was drawn from the bank by Dr. Morris, of Leavenworth, a very active friend of Caldwell, and $1,200 was drawn from the bank by Jacob Crosier, another influential supporter of Caldwell, all after banking hours.

The committee say the testimony leaves no doubt that the bankers, who honored the checks, understood the money to be used for political purposes.

The evidence also shows that T. J. Anderson subsequently received from Caldwell $500 for his services in the election. The draft for $10,000 of the Solicitor of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was drawn from the bank by Anderson under circumstances making it probable that the money was used for Caldwell's election.

The committee have no reason to believe they have traced

All the Money

used, and have taken no account of several small sums shown to have been paid by Caldwell for the expenses of friends at Topeka.

The committee say William Sprigg, a former State Treasurer of Kansas, testified to the proceedings of the self constituted committee of six of Calwell's friends with the statements of the members thereof as to what votes had been secured, how much was offered for the others. A roll was kept of the Senate and House. The remark was made that "we had better not count that man yet; that is under negotiation and is a little too high. I think I can bring him down some." The same witness said that Caldwell asked him if he knew any members of the Legislature could be influenced by the use of money for votes. Witness assumed that he knew two that had the reputation of having been influenced on former occasions, and Caldwell further said that if I found

Any Members That Wanted a Little Money

for their votes to send them to him, and Lem Smith. Caldwell also told him that there was another class of high-toned gentlemen in the Legislature that wouldn't sell their votes, but wanted their election expenses paid, and if he met any of them to send them to himself or Smith.

The committee say the testimony of Sprigg shows that the canvass of Caldwell was thoroughly corrupt, and that money was the chief argument relied upon. Among other things Anderson told him that Mr. Crocker was paid $1,000 for his vote, but afterwards backed out, and gave the money to Carson to return, but the latter kept it for his own services to Caldwell.

Mr. Carney testified that Caldwell told him he paid Mr. Bayard $2,500, and James P. Legate $1,000 for vote, and there is much testimony showing that Caldwell's friends, during the canvass, admitted having offered and paid money for votes, in some cases

Specifying the Names;

that offers had been made which were not accepted, and that negotiations were on hand in other cases These men have denied before the committee all conversations and admissions of this character, and all payment of members or offers to pay them, and several members of the Legislature, who were implicated, have expressly denied that they received money or that offers were made them.

Caldwell offered testimony showing that Carney had made threats to have him ousted from the Senate; that Anthony was hostile to him; that Burke had a lawsuit with him growing out of the money furnished to Burke about the time of the election, and to contradict the several statements of Clarke.

The Most Important Contradictions

of the testimony produced against Caldwell are made by agents of Caldwell, who were themselves implicated, or by agents of Caldwell, who were directly charged with taking part in these corrupt practices, and there are some contradictions made by witnesses, against whom there is no cause of suspicion, but taking the testimony altogether the Committee

Cannot Doubt that Money was Paid

to some members of the Legislature for their votes, and promised to others, which was not paid, and offered to other who did not accept it. By the Constitution each House of Congress is made the judge of the election returns and qualification of its members. If a person, elected to the Senate, has not the constitutional qualifitions, or if the election is invalid by reason of fraud or corruption, the jurisdiction to examine and determine is expressly vested in the Senate. Another clause of the constitution authorizes the Senate to expell a member by two-thirds vote.

The causes for which the Senator may be expelled are not limited or defined, but rest in the sound discretion of the Senate. It has been the subject of discussion in the Committee whether the offenses for which they believe Caldwell have been guilty should be punished by expulsion or go to the validity of his election, and a majority are of opinion that they go to validity of election, and had the effect to make it void. Therefore the committee recommend to the Senate the adoption of the following

Resolution.

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to his seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

In conclusion the committee remark that while Caldwell did things to procure his election which cannot be tolerated by the Senate, they believe he was as much sinned against as sinning. He was a novice in politics, and evidently in the hands of men who encouraged him to believe that Senatorial elections were carried in the State of Kansas by the use of money.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed Yesterday on the P. R. R., at Spring Hill Station.

(Special to the Post.)

Conemaugh, Pa., February 17, 1873.

The Cincinnati express, which left Pittsburgh at 1:10 on Monday afternoon, ran over a man at Spring Hill station, seventeen miles east of your city, killing him instantly. A letter found on his person indicated his name to be Guy Wise, from Kalamazoo, Mich. The letter was signed by his brother, and dated at Williamsport. He was evidently on his way, walking, as a memorandum on the back of the envelope shows he crossed the State line on February 13th. The body was taken to Irwin's station on the Pennsylvania railroad.

X.

Oakes Ames took the report of the Poland Committee rather cooly. He doesn't believe the House will expel him. His friends urge him to employ counsel, but he doesn't think it necessary, as he is not likely to make any defence He understands Beck and Kerr are going to speak against expulsion; also Morgan and Farnsworth. Even Ben Butler, of Massachusetts, is against the report.

MANHOOD AND MONEY.

WASHINGTON, February 18.--The Special Credit Mobilier Committee of the House submitted the report to the House to-day. After quoting the resolutions, under which they were appointed and acted, the Committee gave a history of the connections of the Credit Mobilier Company with the Union Pacific Railroad by the Hoxie and Ames' contract, the facts in connection with which have been heretofore published. The committee then rehearse the proceedings of Mr. Ames in placing some of the stock of the Credit Mobilier, and the difficulties which arose between him, Durant and McComb. Prior to the session of December, 1867, Ames had had

No Negotiations with Congressmen, Except Scofield.

The committee say they cannot entertain any doubt as to the motive and purpose of Ames in contracting to let Congressmen have Credit Mobilier stock at par when it was worth double that sum. He desired to enlist the strength of its friends in Congress to resist any encroachments upon the rights and privileges already secured; and his purpose to create in them an interest identical with his own is clearly avowed in his letters to McComb, especially in those in which he says he intends

Placing the Stock Where it Would Do the Most Good,

and "We want more friends in Congress." Another letter gives the philosophy of his action, where he says he has found no difficulty in getting men to look after their own property.

The Committee are satisfied that Ames feared when the great profits became known that there would be danger of a Congressional investigation. Those with whom he dealt he did not fear any hostile legislations from, and the Committee believe Ames specially designed to secure the defeat of the efforts of the Washburnes of Wisconsin and Illinois, to regulate transportation rates over the Pacific Road and other measures, and they quote a reference of Ames' to Washburne in one of his letters in support of this belief.

In taking evidence the names of

Senators Were Involved,

and their cases were investigated, and that evidence having been sent by the House to the Senate, the Committee consider their duty, as to the Senators, fully performed.

The Committee do not deem it their duty to make any special finding as to those not members of the present Congress, leaving the facts for the House and country to judge upon.

Evidence in Regard to Members Present in the House.

The Committee proceed to state specially the facts proved by evidence which, in some instances, is painfully conflicting. They find speaker Blaine did not take any stock, although recommended to by Ames. Mr. Dawes received no other benefit from his transaction with Ames than ten per ct. upon his money, and after settling with Ames had no further interest in the stock. The evidence relative to Scofield is rehearsed also, showing that Scofield gave up his Credit Mobilier, but retained one thousand dollars in Union Pacific. The precise terms of the settlement is unknown from the lack of data, but, since the settlement, Scofield has had no interest in Credit Mobilier.

Bingham's Connection

with the matter was settled by Ames retaining the thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and accounting to Bingham for such dividend upon it as Bingham had not already received. Bingham was treated as the real owner of the stock from the time of the agreement to take it in December 1867, to the settlement in February 1872, and had the benefit of all the dividends upon it. Neither Ames nor Bingham had such records of their dealing as to be able to give the precise amount of those dividends. The committee find that Kelley, of Pennsylvania, had ten shares of Credit Mobilier upon the soliciting of Ames, the latter carrying it for Kelley until the dividends paid for it, and on the 23d of June 1868, Kelley received $329 from Ames in check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. Subsequent dividends were paid in Union Pacific stock or bonds. In September, 1868, Kelley received seven hundred and fifty ($750) dollars from Ames, which was understood to be an advance to be paid out of dividends, but there never had been any adjustment of the matter, and there is

An Entire Variance in the Testimony

of both as to what this transaction was. Subsequent conversations and negotiations between them are in evidence, but the committee does not deem it material.

Relative to Garfield the committee find the same facts as in Kelley's case to the point of the reception of a check for $329. The committee do not find that since the payment of the $329 there has been any communication between Ames and Garfield on the subject until this investigation began. Some correspondence between Garfield and Ames, and some conversation between them during the investigation will be found in the reported testimony. The Committee states that it appears the amendment did not give any detail of the relations between the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Company, nor did any of the parties know that the dividends would be paid in stock or bonds of the latter. The Committee say the "Credit Mobilier" was a State corporation not subject to Congressional legislation, and the fact that its profits were expected to be derived from the building of the Union Pacific Railroad

Did not Apparently

create such an interest in that Company as to disqualify the holders of Credit Mobilier stock from participation in any legislation affecting the Railroad Company. Ames answered the Congressmen when questioned on the subject that their ownership of the stock would not interfere with their legislative duties. The Committee, therefore, do not find as to the Congressmen above named they were aware of Ames' object or that they had any other purpose than profitable investments. It is apparent that those who advanced their money to pay for their stock present more the appearance of the ordinary invester than those who did not, but the committee do not feel at liberty to find any corrupt purpose or knowledge founded upon the fact of non-payment alone. It ought also to be observed that those gentlement who surrendered their stock to Ames before there was any public excitement upon the subject do not profess to have done so upon any idea of impropriety in holding it, but for reasons affecting the value and security of the investment. But the committee believe that they must have felt that there was something so out of the ordinary course of business in the extraordinary dividends they were receiving as to render the investment itself

Suspicious,

and this was one of the motives of their action. The committee have not been able to find that any of these members of Congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in Credit Mobilier stock. It has been suggested that the fact that none of this stock was transferred to those with whom Ames contracted, was a circumstance from which the sense of impropriety, if not corruption, was to be improved. The committee believe this is capable of explanation without such inference. The committee, in reference to the apparent readiness of Ames to take back the Credit Mobilier stock, state that the suit of McComb against Ames now pending, if it should be decided against Ames, might compel the latter to refund such stock as was assigned him as Trustee. None of the Congressmen above-mentioned, appear to have known of Ames' dealings with the others, nor, do the committee find, they had any corrupt motives in their dealings with Ames. Had it appeared that they were aware of the enormous dividends, and how they were to be earned, the committee could not acquit them. The committee then refers to the liberality of Congress to the Union Pacific railroad, and say Congress never intended that the owners of the road should execute a mortgage on the road prior to that of the government to raise the money to put into their own pockets. The sudden rise of value of the Credit Mobilier stock was the result of the adoption of a scheme whereby the whole road was mortgaged to a contracting party composed of men who controlled Union Pacific stock, who contracted with themselves to build the road. The undue and unreasonable profits thus made were as much

A Fraud Upon the Government

as if they had sold their bonds and divided the money. The committee discuss at some length what should be the position of Congressmen in relation to subjects likely to come before Congress. They believe that no member has the right to disqualify himself without some higher motive than merely to make profitable investments. This country, say the committee, is becoming filled with gigantic and powerful corporations, and it is notorious that in many State Legislatures these influences are often controlling, and in effect are ruling the power of the State. Congress has to some extent, within a few years, been brought under similar influences bringing more discredit than these facts to justify. The public belief is too general that the use of money to carry public measures is legitimate.

No Congressman Should Place Himself

in circumstances of suspicion. It is of the highest importance that the National Legislature should be free of all taint of corruption, and it is equally important that the people should feel confident that it is so. The people will not respect the laws if they lose respect for the law makers. The committee think that the members in taking stock were not sufficiently careful. The committee find nothing in the conduct of the above named members calling for any recommendations. The committee say

The Case of Mr. Brooks

stands upon a different state of facts from the others. They rehearse at length the evidence, showing Brooks' efforts in the press and in his official position in behalf of the road and his operations with Durant, etc. After refering at great length to the evidence relative to Brooks, the Committee say without further comment upon the evidence: "The Committee find that one hundred and fifty shares of stock appearing on the books of Credit Mobilier in the name of Neilson were really the stock of Brooks and subject to his control, and that it was understood by both parties that Brooks had taken such an interest in the Credit Mobilier Company, and was so connected with Durant that he must be regarded as having full knowledge of the relations between that Company and the Railroad Company, and of the contracts between them. He must have known the cause of the sudden increase of value of the Credit Mobilier stock, and how large the expected profits were to be made. We have already expressed our view of the propriety of members of Congress becoming owners of stock, possessing the knowledge, but Brooks was not only a member of Congress, but he

Was a Government Director

in the Union Pacific Company. As such it was his duty to guard and watch over the interests of the Government in the road, and see that they were protected and preserved, To insure such faithfulness on the part of the government directors Congress very wisely provided that they should not be stockholders in the road. Mr. Brooks readily saw that though becoming a stockholder in Credit Mobilier was not forbidden by the letter of the law, yet it was a violation of its spirit and essence, and therefore had the stock placed in the name of his son-in-law. The transfer of Oakes Ames' contract to the trustees, building the road under a contract, from which the enormous dividends were all derived, was all during Brooks' official life as government director, and must have been within his knowledge, and yet passed without the slightest opposition from him. The committee believe that these could not have been done without entire disregard of his official obligations and duty, and that while appointed to guard the public interests in the road, he joined himself with the promoters of the scheme, whereby the government was to be defrauded, and shared in the spoil. In conclusion of facts upon the evidence, the committee are entirely agreed.

Recommendations of the Committtee.

The committee submit to the House and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. WHEREAS. Mr. Oakes Ames, a representative in this House from the State of Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling to members shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for prices much below the value of such stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action; therefore,

Resolved, That Oakes Ames be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

2. WHEREAS, Mr. James Brooks a representative in this House from the State of New York, did procure the Credit Mobilier company to issue and deliver to Mr. Charles H. Neilson for the use and benefit of said Brooks fifty shares of stock of said company at a price much below its real value, well knowing that the same was issued and delivered with intent to influence the vote and decision of said Brooks as a member of the House on matters to be brought before Congress for action, and also to influence the action of said Brooks as a government director in the Union Pacific company; therefore

Resolved, That Mr. James Brooks be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

The reading of no document was ever listened to with more interest than was the report of the Poland Committee.

Oakes Ames

occupied a front seat, and stood the concentrated gaze with apparent calmness, while Brooks, emaciated and pallid from sickness, preserved his usual self-possession. The other members whose names are mentioned in the report, showed signs of deep feeling, and seemed to experience a sense of relief when the reading of the portions concerning them was completed. Ames, after he left the House, remarked to a friend that he was not conscious of having committed any wrong for which he should be blamed. Much comment is everywhere made concerning the character of the report.

An Exciting Time Expected Next Tuesday.

It can be stated on authority of several prominent Democrats that, when the report shall be taken up for consideration, separate resolutions will be introduced for the expulsion of all the members who had dealings with Ames on the ground that Ames and Brooks only should not have been selected for punishment. Many gentlemen on both sides are preparing speeches, and it is anticipated there will be an excited debate on Tuesday, to which time the consideration of the report has been postponed. No one believed the necessary vote of two-thirds for expulsion can be secured.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1873.

Bankruptcy.

The House bill declaring that the exemptions allowed by the Bankruptcy Law shall be the amounts allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State in 1871, and that such exemptions shall be valid against debts contracted before the adoption of such State Constitutions, as well as to those contracted afterwards, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, was taken up and passed.

Schools in the South.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported with amendments Lewis' bill for the promotion of education in the Southern States. As amended the bill provides for distributing $2,000,000 to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Caaolina, Georga, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia in the ratio of their population for the education of children from six to sixteen years old, irrespective of color or condition.

The following bills on the calendar were

Passed:

The House bill, reported to-day, to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

House bill for the relief of settlers on the Sioux Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

Mr. THURMAN meved to postpone the calendar for the purpose of considering the two per cent. bill. Lost.

Consideration of the calendar was continued, and the following bill passed:

Fixing the time of holding the fall term of the United States District Court of Nebraska.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following petition of B. F. Simpson, acting as counsel in the prosecution of

The Charge Against Senator Pomeroy:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have been instructed by A. M. York and others to respectfully request the Senate to so enlarge the subject-matter of inquiry of the Special Committee as to receive the statements of certain members of the Legislature of Kansas who are now here, and others who have been summoned, that they were offered money or other valuable consideration by the agents and friends of Senator Pomeroy to vote for him in the election. B. F. SIMPSON.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, chairman of the Special Committee, thought the petition ought to lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the petition be referred to the committee.

Mr. TERRY (Conn.) said that if there were allegations that Pomeroy had bribed others than York, and if the Committee found that its authority was so limited that it could not inquire into these allegations of bribery, then certainly the scope of the investigation should be enlarged.

Mr. THURMAN, a member of the committee, said there was no necessity for referring the resolution to the committee. The facts of the case were very simple. The Senator from Kansas, (Mr. Pomeroy) had called the attention of the Senate a few days ago to the fact that he had been accused of bribery, and had denied in very broad terms every charge of corruption or bribery of whatever nature, and had concluded by offering a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of investigation. That resolution, however, limited the inquiry to the single charge of having bribed or attempted to bribe York. The committee, of course would not ask for the enlargement of its authority, but the Senate might order it if it chose.

Mr. SHERMAN said that after hearing his colleague (Mr. THURMAN) he was quite satisfied that the resolution ought to be referred to the committee.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) said it was due to the Senator accused, and the Senate that the manifest imperfection in the resolution offered by Mr. Pomory himself and adopted by the Senate ought to be corrected.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the jurisdiction of the committee ought not to be enlarged in such a way as might prevent the committee from making a report before the end of the session.

Mr. BAYARD remarked that as the resolution had came from an accused Senator, and was found to be too narrow to allow the investigation which he had challenged, it was plain that the authority of the committee ought to be enlarged.

The Great American Buffoon Grins.

Mr. NYE denounced York as a rascal, who did not dare to petition the Senate in his own name, and argued that it was not consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow the character of a Senator to be assailed by such a man in such a way. He warned the Senators that their own reputations, jointly and severally, were at stake. "Away with these investigations," said Mr. Nye; "we have had enough of them. We are having enough of them. Away with this idea of catering to the morbid appetite of a *particeps criminis*, at least, and let Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. What's-his-name settle their own difficulties. There is nothing that the human mind feeds upon like corrupt investigation."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, called attention to the fact that the charges against Pomeroy were being investigated by the Kansas Legislature, and would also be the subject of judicial investigation, and expressed the opinion, not as a member of the Investigating Committee, but as a Senator, that in the absence of the Senator from Kansas, no one citizen of the United States had the right to subject him to an investigation, which might imperil, if not destroy, his reputation.

Mr. CONKLING took substantially the same view with Mr. Nye as to the propriety of extending the scope of the inquiry, and expressed the fear that if this enlargement were ordered it would enable the prosecutors to occupy so much of the brief remaining portion of this session as to leave no time for Pomeroy's defense. He also made some very severe remarks about York.

Save Me From My Friends.

Mr. FERRY (Conn) said the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy) might well ask to be saved from these friends, who were trying thus to limit the investigation It was due to him that the inquiry should be as broad as the charge, and as his denial in the Senate. The Senator from Kansas so broadly and emphatically asserted his innocence, and challenged investigation that he could not have intended to limit the investigation to this one charge, and it was due to him that the Senate should correct the oversight committed in drawing up the resolution offered by him and adopted by the Senate.

Mr. TIPTON called attention to the fact that Mr. Pomeroy, in his remarks in the Senate, had denied all charges of bribery or corruption by whomsoever made, and said it was now too late to attempt to limit the investigation, and that if the attempt was made, it would be equivalent to saying "We have got about

As Much of This as We Can Stand,

and we have concluded not to let the bars down any further." He also called attention to the fact that Simpson stated in his petition that some of the witnesses, offered bribes, who were members of the Legislature of Kansas were now here, so there need be no delay such as was feared by those who opposed enlarging the authority of the Committee.

Mr. SCOTT read Mr. Pomeroy's denial and his request for an investigation to show how broad and sweeping it was, and said that he felt bound to vote to give the Committee whatever additional powers might be required to enable it to make a thorough investigation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN wished to have it understood that no objection had been made by Mr. Pomeroy or his counsel to the additional evidence offered by the prosecutors. but it had been excluded by the Committee itself as beyond the scope of the resolution creating the Committee.

Mr. FERRY (Connecticut) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee charged with the investigation of the charges against Hon. S. C. Pomeroy be allowed to enquire into any allegations of bribery or corruption by said Pomeroy in the recent election of United States Senator by the Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that this was a very different proposition from that made by petitioner (Simpson.) This resolution authorizing the enquiry into the charges of bribery or corruption by Pomeroy personally, but the petition went further, and asked for an investigation of bribery and corruption by Pomeroy's friends and agents.

Mr. Ferry's resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of the Insurance Companies of New York against being excluded from the Geneva award.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the Caldwell election case on Tuesday, and not on Saturday next as he had previously intended.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reporting the Debates.

The bill drecting the contract with Murtagh, of the Washington *Republican*, for reporting and printing the debates of Congress was taken up. The previous question was not seconded—yeas, 64; nays, 72, and the manager of the bill (Mr. Beatty) having thus lost control of it, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT $10,000 was appropriated for a statue of the late Senator Baker, of California, for the National Capitol.

Propositions were made to strike out the items in regard to the reports on the Fisheries and the French discoveries in the northwest, and in relation to the observation of the transit of Venus in December 1874.

After much discussion the items were retained in the bill.

After progressing with the bill as far as page 16, (the bill contains 48 pages) the committee at 1:30 rose and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. POLAND rose to make

The Report from the Select Committee on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

He presented a report which the clerk proceeded to read. All the members implicated by the report were in their seats, Ames occupying a front seat, and Brooks occupying his now seat.

The SPEAKER took a seat on the floor of the House, the chair being occupied by Mr. COX (N. Y.) as SPEAKER *pro tem.* The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the most intense degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The reading of the report having been completed, Mr. POLAND rose and said that the committee did not expect any action to be taken on the report until it was printed, and until each member had had an opportunity of examining it; nor did the committee propose to have a day fixed for discussion until then.

Mr. BROOKS rose and said he desired to submit to the House in reply to what seemed to him a most partial, unjust and persecuting report, two documents which

Had Not Been Noticed at All

by the Committee. The first of these documents was the *process verbal* of the action instituted by McCombs in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier in December, 1867, containing a list of the stockholders as long ago as December, 1867.

Mr. POLAND said the list was printed at length in the testimony.

Mr. BROOKS—But it is not alluded to in the report.

Mr. POLAND—We had no occasion to allude to it in the report. If it has any bearing on the case, it will be before the House, because it is part of the testimony; I do not design to be

Led into Discussion Now.

The list was then read, the point of it being that Mr. Brooks' name did not appear as a stockholder, at that time, of the Credit Mobilier, and that Charles N. Neilson's name did appear as a stockholder of 150 shares, and that this was before Brooks was appointed Government Director.

Mr. BROOKS also presented the process verbal of another suit in Pennsylvania between the same parties, showing the same state of facts in respect to Neilson holding stock, and as to Brooks not not holding any.

Mr. POLAND remarked that as these papers had been presented, he would merely say that although the suit was entitled as of a certain term, all the evidence was that the suit was not actually commenced till the fall of 1868, and although the paper attached to some of the proceedings in that suit gave the date December 12, 1867, as the date of that the shareholder's list, there was no question at all that one hundred shares were given on the 26th of December and fifty shares on the 29th of February thereafter.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that a man may be the owner of stock long before his ownership becomes a matter of record. He called attention to the fact that on several occasions he had either voted against the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or had refrained from voting.

Mr. BUTLER suggested that the discussion of the subject should be fixed for Tuesday next.

Mr. POLAND had no objection to that. As to the question of the date of ownership of the stock, it was not contested at all that it stood in Neilson's name until the dates of the certificates. As to Brooks' votes in Congress he (Poland) would merely remark that at one time the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier were divided in interest, and that Brooks' action and votes had been on the side represented by Durant, from whom he had received stock.

On motion of Mr. POLAND further proceedings under the report were postponed until Tuesday next.

After reading the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Without finishing the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1873.

Boiler Inspectors.

The report of the Committee on the bill relating to inspectors of steam boilers in Allegheny, was reported affirmatively and extra numbers ordered to be printed.

The supplement to the Allegheny River act was reported.

New Bills.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. PLAYFORD—To incorporate the Indian Creek and Ligonier Valley Railroad.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To incorporate the Slaughtering and Rendering Company of Allegheny.

Also to incorporate the Young Men's Home of Pittsburgh.

Br. Mr. WHITE—To incorporates the Latrobe Iron and Steel Company.

By. Mr. HUMPHREYS—To incorporate the National Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rutan' act organizing an insurance department and providing for the regulation of the same, passed the Senate at the afternoon session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Opposed to the Centennial.

Mr. SAMPLE, (Allegheny,) presented the remonstrance of James B. Fulton, Geo. E. Magraw, John Boyd and five hundred others against the appropriation of money to the Centennial or any other celebration or purpose except the necessary expenses of the Government.

Local Option.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT moved that the House adjourn from Thursday till next Tuesday in order to give the Luzerne Contested Committee an opportunity to visit Scranton to take testimony.

Mr. MAHON, (Franklin,) objected, as this would prevent the Local Option bill from coming up, and unless it was considered immediately the bill would be of no use, the spring elections would then have taken place.

The adjournment was carried by a vote of 56 to 45.

All the Allegheny delegation voted for the adjournment, except Messrs. NEWMYER and YOUNG.

The Delegation of Coal Miner's and Operators

mutually agree to have the consideration of the screen bill postponed for one week in order that a committee of conference might be appointed to prepare a compromise bill if possible.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1873.

Hartranft Vetoes Cumulative Voting.

The Governor sent in his first veto message this morning on Senator Playford's bill authorizing cumulative voting in Connellsville.

Mr. GRAHAM read an act relative to mechanics' liens and households, and called up and had passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Local Option's First Death Blow.

Mr. MAHON, (Franklin) Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report the Local Option bill, authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to vote on it. Objected to.

The Allegheny Land Improvement Company bill excited considerable debate, during which the bill was amended by repealing the charter to which it referred.

Mr. LAWSON'S Improvement bill for the Clarion river was called and Messrs. Orvis and Lawson debated it for an hour. The bill was defeated.

The Senate amendments on the House bill authorizing the judges to fix the

Salaries of Tipstaves and Criers

were non-concurred in, on motion of Mr. Ramsey.

AFTERNOON SESSION—The private calendar was then taken up and the following

Bills Passed:

Supplement to the Wood's Run Savings Bank.

Act incorporating the People's Bank of Fayette county.

Act incorporating the United States Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to the Wildwood Avenue act.

Authorizing the levy of a tax in Millvale.

Supplement to the act establishing a ferry at Freeport.

Act incorporating the Union Bridge Company.

Mr. SMITH (Fayette) presented a petition numerously signed for the extension of the Luzerne road laws of Luzerne county to Fayette.

The Bank Committee held a session today, and favorably reported the act incorporating the Fidelity Trust Company of Pittsburgh; the supplement to the Temperanceville Bank; and the supplement to the Shoe and Leather Bank.

COLFAX AGAIN.

Destroyed Letters Resurrected.

A Supplementary Explanation, and an Affidavit.

Colfax Puts Forward an Additional Statement.

Colfax, after reading the letters of Nesbitt, stated that the first one of the remittances in April was expressly for personal use. The $1,000 bill in the congratulatory letter of June was for political purposes, and so was the check in the letter of July. He then produced the draft for $1,000 dated June 22d, the same day that he deposited $1,200 in bills, which draft he had sent to and was endorsed by the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, and another draft dated July 18, which he had sent to and was endorsed by the same Chairman for $1,000 sent him by Nesbitt for political purposes that month, stating that these drafts circumstantially proved the two remittances of June and July and their dates. He then read the following affidavit, adding that although his statement as published and testified to by him had, for reasons stated by his counsel, referred only to the $1,000 in June, the gentleman showed that his memory was that Colfax had told him of both these political remittances of Nesbit's.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
St. Joseph County, } ss.

Ricketson Borroughs, a citizen of South Bend, in said county and State, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

During the summer of '68, after the return of Colfax from Washington, in consultation about the approaching political campaign, he (Colfax) related to me the circumstance of his having made the acquaintance of an old gentleman in New York city, by the name of Nesbit; that he (Nesbit) stated to Colfax that neither he nor his friends wanted any office; in common parlance, "he had no axes to grind," and he had an abundance of means for himself and family, and wished it Colfax would accept to bestow part of his wealth in such a manner as would assist Colfax in defraying his increasing expenses incident to said campaign, and then offered him (Colfax) the sum of $1,000 or $2,000, I am not certain which sum, but it was either $1,000 or $2,000 for such purpose; and that all the favor he (Nesbit) would ask was that he (Colfax) would call on him (Nesbit) and take tea with him. I have frequently spoken of said conversations to many of my friends neighbors and friends in South Bend during the last few weeks, and having just been informed this evening that Colfax had recently made a statement in relation to said matter before the Investigating Committee in Washington, although I have not seen said statement, yet I take pleasure in making this affidavit in proof of that transaction about receiving said money from said Nesbit, in the hope that it may in some measure serve the cause of truth, and help to indicate the character of a just and truthful man, whom I have intimately known more than thirty years, against the malicious aspersions with which his good name is assailed.

I will add further that Colfax informed me during the conversation above referred to that said Nesbitt did give him $1,000 or $2,000. I am not certain which sum, and that he (Colfax) soon after sent the amount so received to the Chairman of the Central Committee at Indianapolis.

(Signed) RICKETSON BURROUGHS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Eebruary 1873.

(Signed) GEORGE H. ALWARD,
Notary Public.

THE DEMOCRACY.

State Convention—Unanimous Nominations—Sound Resolutions.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 19.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended.

Col. Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport, formerly a Republican, was appointed temporary chairman, and afterwarps permanent chairman of the convention.

The convention then nominated Charles R. Ingersoll for Governor by a rising vote, and unanimously.

George G. Sill, Liberal Republican, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor; Martin H. Sanger, for Secretary of State; Wm. E. Raymond, for Treasurer by acclamation, and Dr. A. R. Goodrich for Comptroller.

Resolutions were passed declaring that the Democratic party was based on the principles of the constitution declared at Cincinnati and Baltimore; arranging the Administration for the use of the pardoning power in the interest of ballot-box stuffing; for striking down faithful Cabinet officers; to please a corrupt ring, and retaining one who pays to the greedy cormorants the money belonging to the people; for using the army to crush the rights of the States; arraigning the Vice President for complicity with the Credit Mobilier; arraigning the Republican party for squandering the public lands, and for corruptions in elections; denouncing the interference of Federal office holders, from the President down, in the political affairs belonging to the States, and creating State Legislatures by Executive decree; welcoming Spain to the sisterhood of republics, believing that freedom to Cuba would be the result; eulogizing Horace Greeley and lamenting his death; denouncing the repeal of the usury law; demanding further legislation to protect labor and laboring children and to secure the just advantages of education to the poor, and favoring the establishment of a Bureau of Labor and Statistics in the States; also favoring Constitutional Conventions.

Adjourned.

AGAIN.

Another Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., February 17.—A special to the *Courier* gives an account of another accident having occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The train coming North, leaving Brady's Bend at 12:25 P. M, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Three ladies were injured, but not seriously. The conductor was also slightly injured.

Synopsis of the History of Credit Mobilier.

In answer to several correspondents we submit the following, which relates to the present exposure at Washington:

The Credit Mobilier was appropriately named after one of the worst organizations under the late French Empire. That, originated by some of the intimate and unscrupulous adherents of Napoleon III., made loans on personal as well as real estate of all sorts. We sometimes speak of a chattel mortgage as a loan on "movables;" a similar usage in French gave the term "Mobiler" to the loans or credits thus extended. Money was thus lent on the most questionable securities, principally upon railroad and commercial enterprises that were barely in the first stages of existence. There would be the stock of a new enterprise, and the stock of the Credit Mobilier which lent it on credit, in the market at the same time. It was credit built upon credit and brought about the wildest stock gambling France has ever known. When the inverted pyramid began to topple, the empire itself was shaken to its center.

The American concern was at first principally an imitator in name. But it had in one respect the same radical peculiarity; its stock was issued on top of a railroad stock; and the exact distinction between the indebtedness and ownership of the railroad and of the Credit Mobilier was in some respects rather a matter of form than of fact. The Credit Mobilier of America bought a loose charter that had been issued to but not used by another company in Pennsylvania. Its stockholders were also the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad. That Railroad Company was endowed by act of Congress with twenty alternate sections of land per mile, and had Government loans of $16,000 per mile for about 200 miles; thence $32,000 per mile through the Alkali Desert, about 600 miles, and thence in the Rocky Mountains $48,000 per mile. The Railroad Company issued stock to the extent of about $10,000,000. This stock was received by stockholders on their payment of five per cent. of its face. When the Credit Mobilier came on the scene, all the assets of the Union Pacific were turned over to the new Company in consideration of full paid shares of the new Company's stock and its agreement to build the road. The Government meanwhile had allowed its claim for its loan of bonds to become a second instead of a first mortgage, and permitted the Union Pacific road to issue the first mortgage bonds which took precedence as a lien upon the road. The Government lien thus became almost worthless, as the new mortgage which took precedence amounted to all the value of the road. The proceeds of this extraordinary transaction went to swell the profits of the Credit Mobilier, which had nothing to pay out except for the mere cost of construction. This also explains why some of the dividends of the latter Company were paid in Union Pacific bonds. As a result of these processes, the bonded debts of the railroad exceeded its costby at least $40,000,000.

It is very easy to see that under these circumstances the stock of the Credit Mobilier was a very handsome investment, provided it could be purchased at par. Here was wherein Oakes Ames was such a profitable friend to Congressmen and Senators. He let them in, as he phrases it, on the ground floor. They got their stocks at par, and the dividends which were ready to be paid were more than enough to pay for the stock. This is what is called in Wall street parlance making one hand wash the other. The actual value of the stock thus sold at one hundred dollars a share would have been to anybody out of the circle of Oakes Ames' friends not purchaseable for less than three or four hundred dollars. But there was a film of decency thrown over the transaction by Mr. Ames, in charging several months' interest upon the stock at the time it was sold to the members of Congress. This interest had accrued while he was holding it to see where it could be placed to the best advantage.

A quarrel arose between the prime movers in the business some six years ago, and was with difficulty settled. In this Oakes Ames got the best of Thomas C. Durant, who was among the earliest promoters of the undertaking. A later cause for anxiety originated in a claim of the State of Pennsylvania for taxes on the enormous dividends of the Credit Mobilier. This plunged the corporation into a lawsuit, and threatened exposure of its affairs. But the great quarrel through which the facts leaked out was between McComb and Oakes Ames. This turned upon a demand of McComb for some of this valuable stock, which Ames was "placing where it would do the most good." McComb's claim was that he had subscribed for it for a friend, whom he represented. Ames' rejoinder was that he had distributed the stock to members of Congress, and the list which was to justify him in the assertion became the first chapter of the exposure. It was never intended that this list should have gone out of the lawyers' hands.

The more recent legislation which Ames' transactions with members of Congress had reference to may be stated in a few words. Secretary Boutwell insisted that the earnings of the road in carrying mails and troops for the government should be applied to the payment of interest on the loans that the government had made to the road. The legislation obtained overruled the Secretary and enabled the road to postpone payment of interest until the bonds felt due—some thirty years hence. To sum up, it may be briefly stated that the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier got the proceeds of liberal United States land grants, of donation of communities near the road, and the entire subsidy of Government bonds, as a clear profit. The proceeds of the mortgage bonds which displaced the Government lien, were sufficient to have build the road. To the original stockholders in the Union Pacific the profit was something almost incredible. A share bought for $5 subscription became $100 Credit Mobilier, which paid, as we have seen in the evidence concerning the legislators who received it, dividends that amounted to at least treble its nominal value. It is of course evident that all legislation which favored the Union Pacific Railroad swelled the profits of the legislators who became stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. The awkwardness of this position was vastly increased by the thin disguise of purchase being torn away, under which the profit-bearing stock had been really the gift of Oakes Ames. The denial of the facts converted the transaction into a criminal act.

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The Culture of the Hair.

Just as surely as a soil infested with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now covered with harsh, dry, unmanageable hair, can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the right kind of fertilizer. Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the barren land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that LYON'S KATHAIRON is unequaled as a fertilizer and beautifier of the hair. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectation of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibers remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.

COOLIE LABOR.

A Protesting Mass Meeting at Beaver Falls—Resolutions Adopted.

Some time ago when the statement was made that the importation of Chinese labor would eventually lead to serious trouble at Beaver Falls, the organs in this city, or at least those of them that dared to alludge to the matter, "pooh-poohed," and declared there was no foundation for such report. That there was good ground may be gleaned from the proceedings of the mass meeting held at that place on Wednesday evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering what should be done with regard to the employment of Chinese laborers at the works of the cutlery company and was largely attended.

Mr. James Fife was called to the chair, and Messrs. Daniel Bernard, Jefferson McGowan and Alexander Fleming were chosen Vice Presidents.

The President made a few remarks, urging that this problem be dealt with in moderation, and without any attempt at violence. He said the following resolutions had been prepared, which would be read for the approval of the meeting:

WHEREAS, The people of Beaver county have become alarmed at the large importations of "coolie" laborers by a cutlery company located in Beaver Falls—two hundred being now employed, and about one hundred more said to be on the way from China for the same establishment and other works of the same company—thereby causing the discharge of white American mechanics and workmen; therefore,

Resolved, That we most earnestly disapprove of and condemn the importation of Chinese laborers into the United States, in the manner it is done, for the following reasons:

First—Because there is nothing in their nature that fits them to be brought in contact with Christian communities, and that their enforced intrusion amongst us discloses an intention to plant a slavery in the North far more baneful in its effects than African slavery ever was in the South.

Second—Because their habits and mode of living are so different to ours as to forbid competition by our people, and to subject them to such competition is more than they ought, can or will bear.

Resolved, That during the year 1867, and since, the agents of the Harmony Society made promises of constant employment to those who purchased property in Beaver Falls, and that we consider the importation of Chinese to compete with them a violation of such promises as it is impossible for our people to compete in any line of labor with the Chinese—whose highest pay in the cutlery works is said to be one dollar a day, they boarding themselves.

Resolved That if the citizens of Beaver Falls had been informed that Coolies were to be employed in any branch of labor in the town, they would have shunned it as they would shun a leprosy.

Resolved, That while we regret that loss has been sustained by the Harmony Society in operating the cutlery in Beaver Falls, we are of the firm belief that a much more speedy recovery of such loss would be accomplished by the immediate removal of the Coolies now employed, and the selection of citizen mechanics.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed by this meeting for the purpose of selecting a delegation of fifty or one hundred persons to visit the Harmony Society at Economy, to hand to them a copy of those resolutions, and to describe in person the pending destruction of all business interests in Beaver Falls and neighborhood.

The resolutions were promptly adopted, and the following Committee of nine was then appointed, in accordance with the resolution, and called to meet to-day at one o'clock when the delegation of citizens will be selected: Daniel Bernard, Robert Duncan, J. C. McGowan, H. M. Hawkins, Robert Newton, F. Rohrkoste, W. Harrison, Joseph Diemer and Joseph Anderson.

In response to calls for a speech, Mr. Fagan, a lawyer of the place, delivered some spirited remarks, which were responded to with three cheers.

No one else appearing to speak, the President said he did not wish now to enumerate the grievances of the people. They would be spoken of by the citizens who would wait upon the Economites. They had decided upon that plan, and the only thing was to wait quietly until the result of the conference was made known. The meeting would therefore adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening next, to hear the report of the committtee.

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THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

How Tickets Should Be Printed.

In response to several inquiries regarding Local Option, we submit the following:

THE LAW.

To permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on the Third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of Elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said ticket in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of the Court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities, and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibiting the granting of licenses; Provided, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the money so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2—That in receiving and counting and in making returns of the votes cast the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3—Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spiritous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license; Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medical purposes; Provided, The citizens of the county of Lebanon shall shall vote upon the question the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

Approved March 27, 1872.

THE TICKETS.

All tickets, whether for license or against license, must have the word "License" printed on the outside, and if the voter wishes to vote for license his ticket must have "For License" printed on the inside, and if he desires to vote against license, the words "Against License" must be printed on the inside of the ballot. This is the law regulating the matter.

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THE McKAIN INQUEST.

The Investigation Concluded—Oil That Will Explode from the Heat of the Sun.

The Coroner's jury in the case of James A. McKain reassembled at the Coroner's office on Saturday. The material portion of the evidence is as follows:

J. B. Neald, sworn I am U. S. Inspector of steamboat hulls; a portion of my duty is to test oil to be shipped on steamboats; yourself and 'Squire Butler brought a sample of oil to my office yesterday and I tested it; it flashed a little below sixty-five; at sixty-six it burned readily with a steady flame; would not consider it safe oil at all; it is very dangerous; one hundred and ten is considered the lowest safe grade; at that grade oil will not readily ignite in case of a lamp breaking; anything under that I would not consider safe; would not have permitted this oil to have been shipped at all; even at 110 we will not allow oil to be shipped on steamboats when there is any other means of conveyance; in testing oil we use Fahrenheit's thermometer; this oil would explode with the heat of a summer sun; tried it today at the office, and it exploded in a tin can at the temperature of the office (sample produced); that is the oil brought to the office and tested; I put this label on the bottle: "No. 1, test by K. Neald, U. S. Inspector of Hulls, February 14, 1873;" procured at Steele & Hart's grocery store, corner of Ross street and Second avenue, tested flashing point sixty-four degrees; burned steadily at sixty-five degrees twelve and a half minutes' test; tested in presence of J. G. West and Joseph A. Butler; the government furnished the apparatus with which I make the tests; have tested the oil of Elkins, Bly & Co., previously; on one occasion I remember it flashed at ninety-two and burned steadily at two or three degrees above that; it was branded 110 fire test; forbade it being shipped; don't recollect as to other tests; the test I speak of was made on the 17th of last June last.

Joseph A. Butler, sworn—Am Fire Marshal; procured this oil at the store of Steele & Hart; Mr. Steele filled the bottle in my presence; I took possession of it and put nothing in it; it did not leave my possession until I gave it to Mr. Neald.

Messrs. Steele, Caskey and others testified to purchasing from Arbuckle & Co. "Riverside oil" 110 "fire test."

Mr. J. M. Torrence, salesman for Messrs. Arbuckle, testified: On January 11th we sold J. M. Caskey a barrel of oil, and I know that for the past four months we have not bought or sold any but Riverside oil; have occasionally bought empty barrels, but before selling again the barrels have to be re-painted and re-marked; am confident that the oil sold to Mr. Caskey was the Riverside oil; within the last two months Mr. Joseph McKee, of Allegheny, told us that a very reliable oil manufacturer had cautioned him against selling that oil: on inquiring what objection there was I was told that the manufacturer mentioned knew that Elkins, Bly & Co. sold no benzine, from which he inferred that they left it in their oil; he considered tee oil very unsafe; we sold Steele & Hart a barrel of oil February 10th; it was Riverside oil; I am confident; one or two parties beside Mr. McKee have complained of the oil within a month; there has been no complaint of the oil until recently; Mr. Bly came to us occasionally, and quite recently, with samples; they were very clear and beautiful, and were tested cold in various ways, but never by fire test; on being told of what Mr. McKee had said, he answered thae the manufacturer was prejudiced, and that he could prove that they *had* sold benzine recently; he did not say they distilled it from their oil; when Caskey sold out to Steele & Hart, I helped to take stock in the store; there was a barrel of oil on hand beside what was in the tank; it was, I suppose, the barrel Mr. Caskey bought from us on January 11th; saw no oil there except the Riverside brand; all the oil we sell is marked as high as 110 fire test; it is marked so when we buy it; by law, refiners are not permitted to sell oil under 110 degrees.

This closed the testimony, and the jury, after deliberation, returned the following verdict:

"That deceased, James A. McCain, came to his death February 12, 1873, from the effects of burns caused by the explosion of a carbon oil lamp in his hand, on the morning of February 11th. From the testimony before the jury, it was proved that the oil was procured at the grocery store of Steele & Hart, corner of Second auenue and Ross street, and was manufactured by Elkins, Bly & Co., of the Riverside Refinery; it was tested and found to be of a most dangerous nature, and the jury recommend that the proper authorities at once institute proceedings against the manufacturers of this fluid. And the jury would further recommend the appointment of a competent person to inspect the quality of oils and burning fluids sold by retail dealers in the county of Allagheny.

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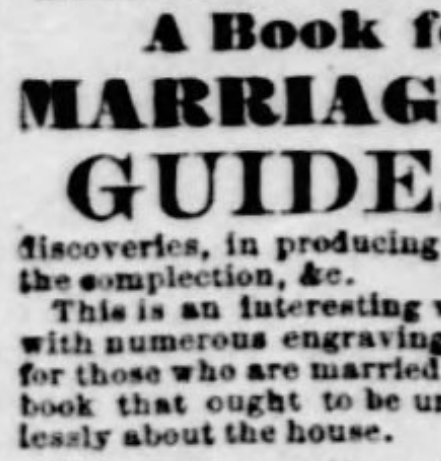
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James G. Marshall, late of Pine township, Allegheny county, deceased, all those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.

DAVID G. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL J. MARSHALL,
Executors.
feb8-6tW



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SEE in another column, advertisement about **Iowa and Nebraska Lands.** (f15-4tW

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ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE $10,000 IN GOLD.

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Five prizes $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS.
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Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two buggies, horses, &c., worth $600 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500 each; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; 1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $50.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

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5,860 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of......	$50,000	500 prizes of...	$ 100
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1 prize of......	10,000	9 prizes of...	500
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4 prizes of......	5,000	9 prizes of...	250
4 prizes of......	2,500	36 prizes of...	200
20 prizes of......	1,000	36 prizes of...	150
20 prizes of......	500	180 prizes of...	100
40 prizes of......	250	5,000 prizes of...	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

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We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

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Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,

Viz. Strawberries, Raspberries, Goosberries, Currants, &c.,

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AGENTS—LLOYD'S SHIPPING MAP of the U. S. for 1873 is out to-day, with 3,000,000 names. County rights given; costs $100,000; sells for $1; 40x50 large. J. T. LLOYD Philadelphia, Pa. feb14.5td&1tW

To Printers, Binders & Publishers

The subscribers manufacture Rotary Printing Presses, with from two to ten impression cylinders. Also, Perfecting Presses of various descriptions, with two or more impression cylinders, to be used with type or stereotype, and with one to six feeders or with rolls of paper.

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Bed and Platen Power Press for book work. New Stop Cylinder Press, with table distribution, and from four to ten form rollers for the finest illustrated newspapers and the best book and wood cut work. Small Job, Card, Railroad Ticket and Coupon Presses. Single Large Hand Cylinder Press and Single Hand Cylinder Railway Press, for newspapers of moderate circulation, printing by hand power 800 impressions per hour. Also, furnish every article required in printing offices, (including type) Patent Lithographic Power Presses, Hydraulic and Screw Presses.

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Also, Machinery for Electrotypers and Stereotypers. Cast Steel Saws with Improved Inserted Teeth.

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PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered and probably never will be.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

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Sole Agent for the Celebrated

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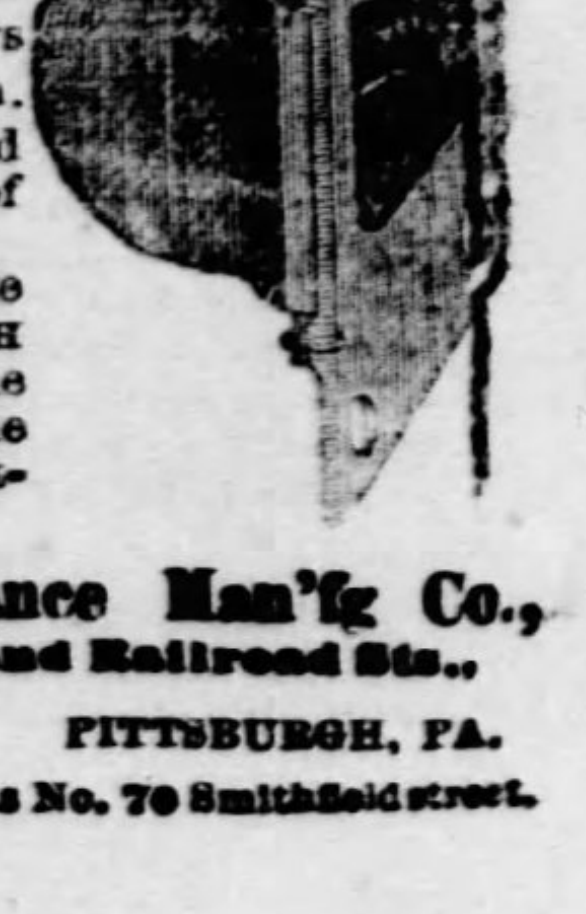
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.



Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were read:

By Mr. RUTAN—An act to compel Railroad Companies to finish their roads.

Also supplement to the Penal law.

Also to repeal the law relating to laying out a State road in Beaver county.

By Mr. GRAHAM—An act to incorporate the Central Market Company of Allegheny.

An act to incorporate the Iron City Mutual Insurance Company.

Also to incorporate the Knox Farm Land Improvement Company.

Also changing the time of holding the election in Tarentum.

Also to annul the charter of the East Liberty and Penn township Plank Road Company.

Also to make the managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse elective by the people.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—An act relating to absentees.

Also to incorporate the Belle Vernon Printing Association.

By Mr HUMPHREYS—An act for the Inspection of Steam Boilers for Allegheny county.

Mr. PETRIKEN offered a resolution for a committee of five to report a fish bill.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed:

Relating to the Allegheny county sinking funds.

Relating to the surveyor and civil engineer of Allegheny county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.—At 7½ o'clock the House met pursuant to adjournment and took up the private calendar, when the following

Western Bills Passed:

No. 195—An act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine from running at large in Pine Grove township, Warren county.

No. 198—An act to authorize the School Directors of Emlenton, Venango county, to borrow money, issue bonds and levy tax.

No. 200—An act to legalize the assessment made by the School Directors of Manor township, Armstrong county, to pay costs in certain cases.

No. 201—Supplement to an act authorizing the School Directors of Pleasantville, Venango county, to borrow money.

No. 202—An act to repeal an act to regulate the election of School Directors in the sub-districts in the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 204—Supplement to an act to incorporate the Arsenal Bank of the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 205—An act conferring additional privileges on the Johnstown Savings Bank.

No. 206—An act to incorporate the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

No. 211—An act extending the charter of the Blair Iron and Coal Company.

No. 214—An act to establish a Ferry over the Allegheny river at Rosston, in Armstrong county.

Senate No. 66—An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Bridge Company.

Senate No. 26—An act to incorporate the Venango Bridge Company at Oil City.

No. 226—An act relating to road and bridge viewers in Cambria county.

No. 230—An act to annul the marriage contract between Jackson Walter and Lucy A. his wife.

No. 231—An act to annul the marriage contract between Edmund J. O'Neill and Margaret, his wife.

No. 232—An act to annul the marriage contract between Lillie S. Evans and Charles H. Evans.

No. 234—An act to change the name of the borough of Bloody Run in the county of Bedford to that of Everett.

No. 235—An act to incorporate the Edinboro Saving bank in the county of Erie.

No 238—An act to legalize provisions heretofore made in mortgages of married women in the county of Washington.

Senate No. 47—An act to authorize the holding of special courts in Fayette county.

No. 242—An act to repeal an act for the better and more important selection of persons to serve as jurors in this Commonwealth, so far as relates to the county of Allegheny.

No. 245—An act to cure the mistakes of misnomers in Sheriffs' deeds in the county of Washington.

Senate No. 246—An act for the relief of William Kelley, a soldier of the war of 1812.

No 247—Supplement to an act granting pension to Jacob Hurst.

No. 248—An act to tax sheep in Westmoreland county.

No. 253—An act amending an act entitled a supplement to the several acts incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries.

No. 254—An act to authorize the city of Titusville to issue bonds.

No. 259—An act prescribing the mode and manner of electing the clerks of the city of Pittsburgh, and defining their duties.

No. 260—An act to authorize the borough of Millvale, in Allegheny county, to borrow money.

No. 261—An act to establish the location of streets in the borough of Millville in Cambria county.

No. 282—An act to incorporate the Ebensburg Mining and Manufacturing Company.

No. 289—An act to authorize the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to extend their double track from Seventh avenue to the Union depot.

No. 293—An act to protect miners in the bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth.

No. 312—Supplement to an act to incorporate the borough of New Wilmington, in Lawrence county.

No. 315—A supplement to an act relating to livery stable keepers in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, extending the same to Butler county.

No 317—An act in relation to the collection of State and Mercantile licenses by he Treasurer of Alleghedy county.

No 318—A supplement to an act authorizing the improvement of creeks and rivulets in Cambria county.

No. 320—An act relating to the liens of mechanics, materials, men and laborers in the county of Butler.

No. 323—An act to provide for the redemption of certain bonds issued by the Commissioners of Venango county.

No. 327—An act to prevent cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine from running at large in Plaingrove township, Lawrence county.

UNWILLING WITNESSES.

What Senator Harlan Did with That $10,000.

WASHINGTON, February 44.—C. P. Huntingdon, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was examined before the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee this afternoon, with reference to the construction of his road. He detailed the financial embarrassments under which the company labored in building the road. The first contracts, embracing, perhaps, seventy-four or seventy-five miles of road, were let to eight or ten different parties.

The Contract and Finance Company

organized in 1867. Witness thought to procure labor at reasonable prices and take contracts for constructing the road. He was one of the incorporators, and believed the capital stock was $5,000,000. Witness got the impression that the Contract and Finance Company was to receive in payment for building six hundred miles of the road, a part in stock of the road and part in bonds of the company, and was to build and equip the road, Before the Central Pacific Railroad Company had let the contract to the Finance Company they, (the Central Pacific Company,) had already bought a large amount of iron for the road, and the Contract and Finance Company paid the Central Pacific Company for it. The Contract and Finance Company received the government and first mortgage bonds. Witness' impression was that the Contract and Finance Company made nothing on this contract, but a certain amount of stock, and this stock was not then worth more than ten per cent. as collateral. Witness received dividends on the contract, and some stock; also a few land grants, but

Could Not Remember

how much; at present holds perhaps a million dollars worth of stock in the road, but don't remember how many shares he held in the Finance Company; don't know who made the contract with this company; the impression of witness was that the contract company now owes little or nothing except its bonded debt. The floating debt is covered by cash or its equivalent; don't know what proportion of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad was owned by the Contract and Finance Committee. The stock of the Central Pacific Company would not have brought ten cents on the dollar in the market at the time of the organization of the Finance Committee. The stock was taken originally at par by the friends of the enterprise. The stock of the Central Pacific has no market value;

Don't Know

how many stockholders there are in the road. It was the impression of witness that a dozen men or firms control a majority of the stock of the road, but is not positive on that point; could not give an idea of what stock would bring now.

By Mr. Shellabarger—Suppose the government should require payment of the whole of this semi-annual interest on the government subsidy, except what you pay in the way of transportation, would you be able punctually to meet that interest?

Answer—I have no doubt that the Central Pacific Railroad Company can meet all legal obligations.

Q—Could you in the case stated, pay the interest on the bonds as they fall due?

A.—I have no doubt the company could.

Witness, on further examination, said the gross earnings of the road were $12,800,000, and that the running expenses were a little over forty per cent. No dividends had been paid to the stockholders.

By Mr. Hoar—Is it not your belief that persons, who have been prominent in the management of the road, including yourself, have received considerable value, either in money, bonds or stocks, as profits on contracts made for its construction?

A—I think we have made some money. If I have received any at all it is as a stockholder and in connection with the Central and Finance Company.

Q—Are not your

Profits More Than a Million Dollars?

A—Not actually, but I think the nominal or face value of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad I received would equal that sum.

Q—Is it not your belief that your firm received in the shape of bonds considerable profits on your shares?

A—My impression is we have received some value in bonds.

Q—Is it not more than one hundred thousand dollars according to your belief?

A—I think very likely.

Q—Is it not over five hundred thousand dollars?

A—Not five hundred thousand dollars.

Witness having been interrogated as to the business of Franchet at Washington, said it was to bring the attention of the members of Congress to the views of the company on the pending question.

Q.—Is Franchet known as concerned in what is known as the lobby?

A.—Not at all. Franchte is Agent for the Central Pacific Railroad; he is above reproach. Witness said he was here in 1864; recollected meeting Joseph B. Stewart, as a man of considerable infineuce. Witness having been reminded that Stewart testified he received money from witness, the latter said if Stewart had so testified it was true. He

Gave Stewart $2,000

to be used in a proper way to explain the affairs of the company. Witness had never given money, or anything, paid directly or indirectly, to any member of Congress in any matter concerning the Central Pacific railroad. He had no knowledge of money being paid by others for such purposes, nor did he ever have any negotiations with Tremont and Hallet to remove the opposition of the Kansas and Iowa Railroad Company to the act of 1864, for the benefit of the Union Pacific railroad.

A long examination followed as to the stock and bonds, interest, &c., of the Company.

Mr. Shellabarger asked what was the aggregate amount of profit divided among the members of the Construction Company?

Witness replied

He Did Not Know,

nor were any of the gentlemen who could answer the question now in this part of the country. The books, too, were in California. Nothing was done that was not proper to be done. The road was built at less expense than any other road proportionately as to length and under like circumstances. The Company have done everything they agreed to do for the government which had been better served than the Company.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE MOBILIER COMMITTEE

Senator Patterson Blames Oakes Ames With Everything.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—In the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day Senator Patterson made a long statement, in which he said the only difference in the evidence between him and Ames was in relation to the investment of $3,000 which Patterson gave Ames in 1869 to invest for him, there being no difference relative to the $4,000 similarly given Ames in 1869, and which were invested in Union Pacific securities. Patterson stated he had no written memorandum relative to the first transaction, and depended upon his memory. Believing that the investment made in the Union Pacific stock the same as the second investment, led him to deny, during the campaign, that he had the investment in Credit Mobilier.

Patterson produced

A Letter From Oakes Ames

dated January 12th, 1872, in which Ames states he had written a letter to Rollins saying he (Ames) did not think Patterson was the owner of Credit Mobilier stock, and that even if he had there was no more impropriety than in owning bank stock. The conversations with, Ames and the letters which it induced confirmed him in the belief that his two investments were in Union Pacific Railroad stock and securities. If a doubt had existed on the subject, there was nothing which could have influenced him to represent to the Committee or country that his investment was made in Union Pacific Railroad rather than in Credit Mobilier.

Patterson said he was much surprised when Ames produced receipts from him (Patterson) under the dates of February 14th, 1868, and May 6th, 1878. Patterson said he knew he had

Given Ames Some Receipts

written by Ames, but had not the slightest impression they were of the character which they are.

Patterson continued—I cannot deny from the inspection I have made that my signature to those papers is genuine, and I am well aware it is to be presumed I had knowledge of all the facts stated in them. I can only account for *my ignorance* of their wording by the entire trust and confidence reposed in Ames, I regarded him as a friend, using my means

So as to Best Promote My Interest,

and, therefore, readily signed whatever he wrote without that care and circumspection, which ordinarily attends business transactions. In fact this was a friendly rather than a business transaction, and I gave little thought to its character or details. It results from the admission made of the genuineness of my signature that Ames' statement as to the investment of the $3,000 is sustained, and mine is erroneous.

Patterson further said that he believed his first investment had been made by Ames in Credit Mobilier, he would have so stated as he stated in reference to the other investment, as he had no more objection to owning stock in one than in the other, and the ownership of stock in the Union Pacific had had no influence on his legislative action.

Mr. Patterson went into long explanations relative to his letter to Ames as to the latter's evidence, and then rehearsed seriatim all the circumstances of the matters between him and Ames, showing that he (Patterson) was led into apparent grave mistakes by understanding from Ames' conversations, letters, &c, relative to the circumstances, that he was not owner of any Credit Mobilier stock. He made his statement, he said, with that frankness which should characterize such communications. If he was misguided in believing his ownership of stock is compatible with the exercise of his Legislative obligations, he will bow to the determination of the Committee, while holding his own opinion to the contrary.

Recess.

The committee reassembled at half-past two o'clock, and

Senator Harlan was Recalled,

and in answer to the questions of Senator Stevenson said he had not found the dates of the checks received from Durant; had never seen copies of the checks or stubs since they were given away; had a conversation with Durant in relation to the checks, and asked him if any checks had been drawn by him or paid out of the funds of the railroad company, to aid in the election of witness in Iowa. He replied in the negative.

Senator Stevenson—I have been notified that the stubs of the checks were shown to you in the Committee room in the Capitol before these proceedings were introduced. I would prefer that you examine your papers, as you say you retain press copies, in order that you may

Refresh Your Memory,

Witness replied that he would examine the papers and he could probably fix the date. He had no recollection of having been shown the stubs or copies of the checks in the Capitol.

Witness then wanted to know if there were any witnesses against him. If so he had a right to hear the testimony before replying.

Senator Stevenson said he had been informed by the gentlemen that the fact could be proved that stubs or copies of checks were showed to Harlan in the committee room in the Capitol. He (Stevenson) did not say it was so, but he had been so told, and desired to ask Harlan about it.

Senator Stockton said he had been informed that

The $10,000 Were not Used for Election Purposes,

and he, therefore, desired to ask Harlan if he received the money himself, and if so, what he did with it. He had been informed that the money was given Harlan for another purpose and not for election purposes. He did not say it was true, and therefore, asked the question.

Harlan raised the question as to the authority of the Committee to go into all these subjects. It was for the Committee to investigate the charge of Credit Mobilier corruption, and not all these outside questions.

Senator Stevenson—I have seen the charges published in a leading Republican paper, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, charging that this money was given to influence the action of Senator Harlan, while Secretary of the Interior.

Senator Stockton said Durant had stated that this money was given to aid in the election of Harlan, as he could shape legislation.

Witness now raised the point that he

Will Not Tell the Truth

about it, until he finds out what we expect to prove.

The question he desired to ask witness now is what disposition he made of that money. If Senator Harlan desires or prefers to postpone answering this question until another time, I have no objection. It is not as a matter or curiosity on my part. This thing has been made public in the newspapers, and I feel it my duty as a member of the Committee to ask the question.

Harlan said he understood the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Stevenson) to say that he had additional information in regard to the checks, and he thought he had a right to that information before being called upon to testify.

Senator Morrill said the members of the Committee need not give witness their reasons for asking questions. Every Senator on the Committee had the right to ask any questions he desired without giving the reasons to witness.

Senator Stockton asked witness again if he got the money for these two checks.

A.—I got the money for one. I remember distinctly, and I suppose I got that for the other also. They were both under my control, however.

Who Got the Money.

Q—Who got the money?

A—I endorsed it, and gave it to a friend to get the money. Whether he gave the money to me or handed it to some friend I don't remember.

Q—What is the name of the friend to whom you handed the check?

Harlan—I do not want to bring in the names of others.

Senator Stockton repeated the question.

Harlan—Well, I will make inquiry of the Chairman if it is necessary that I shall answer that question.

The committee room was cleared, and after a conference of fifteen minutes among the members the doors were reopened, and Senator Morrill, the Chairman, announced that the committee was of the opinion that any question asked as to the distribution of the money received was pertinent.

The question was then asked: What was

The Name of the Friend?

A—Carlton.

Q—Do I understand that you handed him the check?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What was done with the money afterward?

A—It was under my control, but I am not distinct whether Carlton handed the money to me or a friend.

Q—Do you recollect in what State the money was?

A—It was in currency.

Q—You have no recollection as to what Carlton did with it.

A—It was used to defray the expenses of the election in Iowa. I have no doubt it was applied as funds are usually applied in such cases.

Q—Towards your election as Senator?

A—Well, yes, towards the election of a Legislature too.

By Senator Stevenson—Witness did not remember Caalton's first name. He was the agent or

Secretary of the Methodist Book Concern

in New York city, and resided in New Jersey; did not know where he could be found now.

A—Did you receive any other funds from any agent, employee or officer of any railroad company.

A—Not that I know of.

Witness then explained that he was in New York, where he received the check from Durant, and asked Carlton where the bank was. He asked me if I had any bank business. I told him yes, I had a check. He replied: "well, our bank clerk will attend to it," and I gave it to him. Witness did not remember the name of the bank. Carlton had nothing to do with the distribution of the money in Iowa

Q.—Who had charge of the distribution in Iowa?

A. A number of friends, I do not remember them now.

Q.—Can you give us the names of some?

A.—I will try to make out a list if the Committee desires it. Wm. H. Corkhill was one of the friends with him when he got the check, and the money might have been handed him; he was not sure who it was handed to.

Q.—Did you bring that money to Washington from New York, or deposit it in New York?

A—I am not certain whether I brought it here or gave it to a friend in New York.

Q—Name any person either here or in New York to whom that $5,000 was distributed.

Harlan—Well, I leave it to the chairman if I am to answer that.

The chairman notified Harlan that he must answer.

Harlan—It will require some reflection, and perhaps some search, for me to ascertain the names of all the parties who used the fund. One I remember was B. F. Noble.

Q—Who did Noble get it from?

A.—I don't remember whether from me or someone else.

In answer to questions of Senator Scott, witness testified that the money was used in paying

The Expenses of Friends in the Senatorial Election:

so far as it depends on witness, it was so used.

By Senator Stevenson—Did you after may 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866, receive any other money from any President, Vice President, agent or employe of any of the three roads known as the Pacific Road.

A.—Not that I am aware of so far as I can now remember.

Senator Stevenson said he had some other questions to ask Harlan, but would postpone them until he (Harlan) should make the examination as to the date of the checks.

By Senator Wright—Some portion of the money was used to defray the expenses already incurred in the election; did not think much of it went into the hands of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee; at any rate a large portion did not.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

ANTI-LICENSE.

Mass Convention in Greene County—What A Correspondent Predicts.

Special to The Post.

WAYNESBURG, February 14, 1873.

A large Anti-License County Convention was held here to-day and was presided over by Hon. John Phelan. Earnest and affecting speeches were made by David Crawford, Esq., Hons. J. B. Donley and J. C. Flenniken. License will meet a Waterloo in Greene County.

CLIFTON

LOUISIANA.

Illegal Tax Collectors—Proclamation by Gov. McEnery.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Gov. McEnery to-day issued the following:

WHEREAS, Information has reached me that certain persons pretending to be tax collectors in the city of New Orleans and in the parishes of the State, but having no legal authority therefor, are issuing circulars and notices to the taxpayers to come forward within a certain time to pay their taxes and licenses, threatening penalties prescribed by law against all parties failing to comply with such notices, now I, John McEnery, issue this proclamation warning all tax and license payers not to obey or regard such notice or demands, but to refuse and resist the same, and recognize as the only lawful persons charged with the collection and enforcement of the tax those who hold over as tax collectors under the Government of the State as existing on the 4th of December, 1872, and those who have been appointed and commissioned by the undersigned. Full protection will be guaranteed by this government to all citizens of the State against any penalties or violence which may be attempted by persons who may seek to enforce their illegal demands and acts and to exercise their usurped power and authority in the premises.

JNO. McENERY,
(Signed.) Governor.

TOO THIN!

SENATE MOBILIER COMMITTEE.

How the Vice President Elect Shifts the Responsibility on His Wife.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—At the sittings of the Credit Mobilier Committee, which consumed this afternoon, Vice-President elect Wilson was recalled; and his attention was called to the dispatch sent to the New York *Times* on the 16th of September last contradicting by his authority the statement that he held Credit Mobilier stock.

Senator Stockton asked witness if he had authorized a contradiction.

Witness replied that he had a conversation with General Boynton, and *did* authorize a contradiction. The dispatch was the substance of the conversation he had with General Boynton. He is a man of character, and is trustworthy.

Senator Patterson

was recalled and testified that his conversation with Ames in relation to the taking stock might have been earlier than 1867. It probably occurred during the session of 1866; could not remember; the money was paid for stock by witness; the receipt produced by Ames, and signed by witness, called for 200 shares, whereas in point of fact he received 300 shares; put them in the hands of a broker to sell.

Gen. H. V. Boynton was not sworn. His attention was called to the dispatch of September 16th, in relation to Senator Wilson. He testified that he sent a dispatch to the *Times*, while serving that paper, to accommodate a special correspondent who was out of town. The dispatch was authorized by Senator Wilson. It was written by witness, but not submitted by Senator Wilson before being sent.

Wilson Stated Nothing About his Wife

having an interest in the Credit Mobilier.

Senator Harlan was recalled and read a lengthy statement to the effect that Dr. Durant's contribution towards the expenses of the Iowa election was voluntary on his part, not the result of any intimation from witness or from any one at the instance from witness, it was not made in consideration of any service performed or to be performed, personally or officially, by witness for him or any other person or company; that there was no such understanding expressed or implied. He did not think Dr. Durant offered to influence his official action. He believed Dr. Durant preferred the contribution solely out of personal regard for witness as a friend from a conscientious belief on his part that it would be best for the State, where he (Durant) held a large property interest, and for the nation, that witness should be returned to the Senate.

This contribution was received in good faith for the purpose named by the donor, and, he believed, was applied in the same way as was a contribution from any other personal friend. Its reception and use had no reference whatever to the donor's connection with any public or private enterprise. It was received and applied with the same motive, which has led witness, at the suggestions of friends on various occasions, to collect and apply what would amount in the aggregate to large sums for the benefit of other candidates for office, State and national, just as he aided, less than a year since, the collection of considerable sums to be forwarded to North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska for defraying the expenses of the election of members of the Legislature, which would be required to elect United States Senators, who desired to secure re-election,

Certain Eminent United States Senators

being no small part of the motive influencing donations. As to the dates of the drafts, although witness was unable to give definite information, it is his belief that they were received after the date of the Iowa October election. They were not

Both Received

at the same time. They PROBABLY bear different dates. Neither of them were cashed immediately after its receipt. One of them was PROBABLY deposited and checked out afterwards. The cashing of one of them was PROBABLY deferred until late in autumn, POSSIBLY in winter. One of the checks was PROBABLY cashed in autumn or the winter following the October election of 1865. As to whom these funds were sent for use, witness had

No Date

to make a complete exhibit. The funds passed, in fact, or by anticipation, from time to time, into the hands of friends, and were applied by them either to reimburse expenses previously incurred, or to pay current demands for which *no account* was ever required. The amounts HANDED TO FRIENDS for expenses would exceed the amount of both checks. Since yesterday witness at the wish of the committee conversed with personal friends in reference to persons, to whom these funds were entrusted or who were thus reimbursed with a view to refresh his memory. The funds were sent to B. S. Noble, of Iowa, as before stated. The funds were entrusted to Mr. Gurley, at one time United States attorney for the district of Iowa.

Something was Handed

to Col. William Penn Clark, now of this city, also to Col. T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., to reimburse expenditures made by them. Three hundred dollars were sent to T. S. Woolson, a member of the State Senate at Mt. Pleasant, the place of residence of witnesses, with instruction to use as much as necessary to pay the hotel bill, carriage hire, services of messengers during the contest, over two hundred dollars of which, however, he afterwards returned, stating that he needed but a little. Witness has an impression that part of these funds went into the possesson of Elijah Sells, through hands of other parties without

Sells

knowing the source from which it came, and who has not yet been able to trace it. There were others whose bills were paid, who disbured funds to defray expenses whom witness was unable to particularize.

Mr. Greeley's Property.

The N. Y. *Sun* says:

The appraisers of Horace Greeley's estate began their labors on Tuesday. Although the work is incomplete, it is safe to estimate that his personal property will foot up about $120,000. There are about $100,000 of bad debts and worthless securities. The appraisers say that Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., owes the estate $50,000 borrowed money. On Tuesday Commodore Vanderbilt sent his check for $5,000 to each of Mr. Greeley's daughters, Ida and Gabrielle, adding that if they needed money at any time they might call on him.

The Spanish Crisis

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Mutiny Among the Troops.

LONDON, February 13.—A special from Paris says it is reported in that city this morning that the troops of the regular army in Spain are divided in their choice of the form of Government. The cavalry, it is said, have pronounced in favor of a monarchy, with Prince Asturias, son of Ex-Queen Isabella, as King, while the infantry are in favor of a Republic.

How the Abdication of Amadeus is Regarded.

BERLIN, February 13.—The patience and courage displayed by Amadeus while the throne is universally praised.

LISBON, February 13.—The Portuguese Minister of public works, and prominent railway officials, and the Spanish Minister, in accordance with the orders of his government has gone to Badajos to meet Amadeus' family and escort them to Lisbon. The palace has been prepared for them, which they will occupy until their departure for Italy. The Ex-Royal family is expected to arrive here to-morrow. They will be met at the railway station by King Louis and his Ministers.

NEW YORK, February 13.—A special from Rome says the abdication of Amadeus was received with satisfaction on all sides. Neither Victor Emanuel nor the Italian government gave any advice to Amadeus. The latter telegraphed to Rome frequently giving information concerning the situation. It is also reported that serious disturbances have taken place in Madrid, and that fighting occurred on the streets.

BOSTON, February 13.—A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature applauding the action of Spain in becoming a Republic.

Latest From the New Republic.

MADRID, February 13.—The two Houses of Cortes convened to-day in joint session and the National Assembly of Spain as proceeded to effect a permanent organization.

Senor E. Mortos, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Assembly in place of Senor Figueras Chairman *pro tem.*, receiving 222 votes.

Senor Mortos, on taking the chair, delivered a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered from all parts of the House.

All the civil and military authorities of the Provinces, as far as heard from, have given in their adhesion to the new regime.

The city and country, with the exception of the districts where the Carlist bands are present, continue tranquil.

Amadeus and the members of his family met with the most respectful consideration at the Railway stations on their way to the Portuguese frontier.

PARIS, February 13.—President Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic as soon as he is officially notified of its establishment.

The *Bien Publique* says it sincerely wishes the new Republic well and counsels those who have charge of it to beware of cosmopolitanism and foreign interference.

FLORENCE, February 13.—The Municipality of Turin have sent telegraphic despatches to ex-King Amadeus welcoming him home.

LONDON, February 13.—Several vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to Lisbon.

LISBON, February 13.—There is much excitement and uneasiness here over the events in Spain, and the public funds are lower.

The United States steamer Richmond arrived in the Tagus.

LONDON, February 13.—A dispatch from Madrid says the abdication of Amadeus and the declaration of the Republic have been administered throughout all Spain, and nowhere occasioned disturbance.

Marshal Serrano arrived at Madrid last night.

Hail Fellows, Well Met—Greeting to the New Republic.

MADRID, February 15.—Gen. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, to-day called upon Figueras, and addressed him as follows:

Pursuant to orders from my government, I salute your Excellency upon the establishment of a Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with which the change of government was effected is a happy auspice of a glorious future for Spain. The United States, occupying a large tract of continent, civilized by Spanish faith and valor, cannot contemplate unmoved the empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed into a Republic. The American people rejoice to see Spain imitating their example and establishing prosperity and power upon solid foundations. In expressing to your Excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing your authority, I accomplish the most agreeable duty of my mission to this noble and generous country.

Senor Figueras, in reply to Sickles, said his grave responsibility would overwhelm him, were it not for such moments as the present, when you so eloquently convey the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of the Republic, which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American Continent, Spain is indebted to the United States for the founder of the new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States.

Senor Figueras concluded his speech yesterday in reply to Sickle's congratulations with the following words:

We hold in the new world an integral portion of the territory destined under the Spanish flag to serve as a connecting link between the two continents. In order that the antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing objects, we rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish Institutions.

Cuba not to be Given up—Serious Complications.

PARIS, February 15.—Senor Castelar has sent a dispatch to the Spanish residents of Paris, which clearly intimates that the new government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on portion of the American territory as a pledge of the perpetual union of the old and new world.

As the manifesto of Castelar to Foreign Powers has not yet reached Paris, President Thiers has not yet recognized the Spanish Republic.

Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the Federative Republic. The authorities and troops maintain order in the city.

It is apprehended that the question of a Federative Republic will give rise to serious complications. The peasants in Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Great Destruction to Property—Several Lives Lost—Barges and Steam boats Adrift.

The flood and disaster referred to in yesterday's edition is much more destructive than was at first supposed, at about two o'clock yesterday morning. The river commenced rising rapidly, and by three o'clock the water had risen to a great height, and continued to rise at the rate of one foot an hour. The fleet of coal boats and barges moored to the center pier of the Smithfield street bridge, which was well secured by heavy hawsers, broke loose, and floated in the direction of the steamboat landing, striking a number of tug boats, and sinking the Victor Wilson and the Oil Valley. The fleet of coal boats and barges belonged to parties in the city.

About eleven o'clock another large fleet of coal boats hove in sight of the city adrift with no one aboard. Some thirty packages were in the fleet. The excitement on the banks among the spectators was intense when it became evident that the fleet floating abreast of the channel would sweep the landing and cause immense destruction to the craft moored there. Happily the fears were dispelled when it became evident that the fleet could not pass the railroad bridge without striking one or more of the piers. The people lined the bridges and shore in great numbers, and when the crash came it caused a shudder among them to see the property so melt away in the angry waters. The entire fleet sunk, with the exception of one loaded coal boat, which floated past and slightly rubbed one of the piers of the Smithfield street bridge, and passed into the Ohio river in a sinking condition.

The steam tugs are all on duty, doing what little they can to prevent the destruction of property, but their efforts appear to be to saving themselves from destruction and the fleets in the different pools.

It was reported that twelve or fifteen men had been lost on the Victor Wilson, but it now turns out that only two men are supposed to be lost, the rest all being accounted for. The report in regard to one of these two men is very vague, nothing definite about him having been stated. The other missing man is a lame man named Smith. He was seen endeavoring to leave the Wilson when she sunk, and has not been seen or heard of since. It is supposed, therefore, that he was lost. Several men were on the barges that broke loose from the bridge, but all succeeded in effecting their escape so far as is known.

The Wilson, which lay beside the Oil Valley when they were sunk, gradually rolled over as the water rose, and during the forenoon was washed out from where she had lain and was swept down the river.

The fleet of thirty flats and barges which broke loose from the bridge floated down the river, and some of them lodged at the head of the island. Others were caught at various points below, and still others were still going on at last accounts.

Dispatches from up the river. received yesterday report thirty-four feet of water in the upper pools, and rising at the rate of six inches an hour The dispatches state that "every thing has broken loose" and bridges, boats, &c., are reported to have been swept away.

The Oil Valley was owned by D. A. and J. S. McDonald, of this City, and was valued at $16,000. She was insured for $10,000. as follows: $2,500 each in the Pittsburgh and People's Companies of this City, and the Peabody, and another Company, name unknown, of Wheeling. She was two years old last summer. and was heavily coaled for her trip South.

The V. F. Wilson was built by Daniel Polard, Wm. Dunchee and Isaac Hammitt, in 1860, and was commanded by Noah Pollard,

She was insured for $7.000, as follows: Citizens, $3,500; Eureka, $1,750; Boatman's $,750. She lodged a short distant below where she was originally wrecked.

Of the barges and boats which broke away from the suspension bridge yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, five coal boats were owned by Samuel Cable. They were a total loss. Mr. Porter, of Shousetown, came to the City yesterday and reported seventeen barges if coal landed safely between that place and the City.

The steamer Three Lights had moored several barges, at seven o'clock yesterday morning, opposite Verner station. Several barges had gone aground near the same point. Among them was one marked "J. McH. & Co.," apparently in good condition. Some distance below the Abe McDonald had safely moored several packages. At Emsworth two boats were aground yesterday morning. One was badly damaged and sunk, the other was apparently in a condition to float off. At Dixmont a barge marked with a white triangle was aground. The Coal Bluff and Fair Play had each five packages moored. One was beached in good condition, at the foot of Brunot's Island, and another opposite Edgeworth. One boat was wrecked and sunk at Economy and one at Freedom. The names or marks were undiscernible.

At Augustine's Landing, near Six Mile Ferry, five coal boats tore loose yesterday morning and came down the river. One belonging to Henry H. Collins sunk at the mouth of Ferry street, and one belonging to John H. McClosky was sunk at the Railroad bridge.

At Stone Brothers' Coal Works, opposite McKeesport, a new barge broke loose and floated away. A man named Joseph King, who was on the boat, was knocked off and drowned. He was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

In addition to the above the losses are noted:

Thos. Fawcett & Son lost a boat and barge at Green Springs, below lock No. 2 this morning. Both were sunk. The steamer "Coal City," which lay near the "Oil Valley," had her star board guard mashed by the collision of the "Oil Valley." The guard is mashed about amidships. About noon the dock of Messrs. Horner & Sons, at McClung's Landing, broke loose and floated away, with a coal bottom attached. A bout noon a mass of lumber, empty coal boats, boat bottoms, etc., was sweept away from the landing of Phillips & Fittenzwei, at Brownstown. and was carried rapidly down by the current. The floating mass struck two flats of coal belonging to McKnight, Duncan & Co., of the Birmingham Iron Works, moored on the same side of the river, sinking both of them. Passing over the dam, a loaded coal boat belonging to Wm Clark was struck and the sunk; the mass passed by the piers of the Birmingham bridge and the Railroad bridge, but part of it struck the Smithfield street bridge, and was sunk. The remaining passed under the bridge and carried with it two empty barges and one empty flat boat, belonging to Walton & Co. These in turn were carried down with the current, and struck the head of a tow of coal barges in tow of the Lion, sinking two barges and one flat, and breaking the cam and damaging the wheel of the steamer.

At Elizabeth yesterday morning a number of coal boats and barges and a large quantity of lumber and log rafts, principally belonging to Captain Joe Walton, were swept away. It is estimated that the loss will reach $20,000.

Of the coal boats swept away yesterday morning from Augustine's lower landing, near Six Mile Ferry, Miller & Lynn owned one; J. C. Risher & Co., two; Henry Collins & Co., one, and John McClosky, one.

Mr. Henry Smith, the young man who was drowned by the sinking of the steamer Wilson, on Saturday, was a son of a German gardener, residing on Neville Island. In the prevailing excitement, he ran down the starboard stairway, was caught by the swift current, as the boat careened, and swept under the stream.

At ten o'clock last evening the water at this point was nineteen feet ten inche and still rising.

THE HEATHEN.

What Shall Be Done With the Beaver Falls Pigtails—Conference at Economy—Probability of An Amicable Settlement.

Yesterday morning the committee appointed at a recent meeting at Beaver Falls visited Economy for the purpose of having a conference with the proprietors of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works, relative to Chinese labor.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Daniel Bernard. Robert Duncan, J. C. MacGowan, H. M. Hawkins, Robert Newton, F. Rohrkaste, W. Harrison, Joseph Diemer and Joseph Anderson, accompanied by a large number of citizens, proceeded to the company's store when they were met by Mr. Lentz, one of the Trustees of the Society, who welcomed them very cordially, and as he looked down along the line, drawn up in martial array on the sidewalk, he remarked, "Why, gentlemen, I'm affraid you will scare our people. But then you look peaceable, and as you are not armed with muskets, we will doubtless have an agreeable and satisfactory conference." Mr. Lentz then placed himself at the head of the column, remarking that the conference would be held in the chapel. Some of the delegates seemed anxious to commence business at once, but Mr. Lentz remarked that it would be necessary to defer proceedings until the Executive Committee of the Society arrived, and he supplemented this by the statement that he and Mr. Henrici were not the rulers of the Harmony Society, they were merely Trustees. The affairs, he continued, are managed by an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Henrici, Lenz, David Weigand, Chas. Dihm, Lewis Pfeil, Daniel Schriver, J. Wolfaunkle, John Geitz and Andrew Kutterback. It was desirable, he said, that these gentlemen should present, and messengers were dispatched to bring them in.

All the members of the Executive Committee having arrived, Mr. Lenz remarked that they were now prepared to proceed with the business for which the meeting had been arranged.

John Elgin, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Beaver Falls, presented the resolutions adopted at the public meeting, after which he proceeded to speak at length on the position held by the people of Beaver Falls on the question of Coolie labor. He contended that the employment of the Chinese was an act of bad faith with those who had purchased property in the place, or who had been induced to settle there under the promise of permanent employment. He hoped that the Society would see that they were much more interested in the permanent growth and prosperity of Beaver Falls and surrounding country than in the cutlery works at the expense of the former.

Messrs. Hanerer and Danfer made brief addresses in German, urging the society to halt before it would be too late.

The next speaker was Mr. C. R. Lister. He said it might seem impertinent for a body of men like those composing the delegation to attempt to instruct men of the age and experience of those who composed the Executive Committee of the Harmony Society what was best for their interests. He came as a citizen, however, to urge the removal of the Chinese from the cutlery works. He spoke of the characteristics of the imported laborers; the degrading effect their presence would have upon the community, and alluded to the fact that the experiment should prove successful it would prove an opening wedge to the introduction of the same class in other branches of manufacture.

Mr. Wm. Garrett was the next speaker, and made a very forcible address. He took high moral grounds against the introduction of Chinese laborers, contending that it would be simply founding a slavery more degrading than that which formerly existed in the South, as the slaves would be white mechanics. He spoke hopefully concerning the action of the Harmony Society. He felt sure that they would act upon the golden rule of "Doing to others as they would have others do to them." He was glad that its conference was being carried on in such a pleasant manner, and thought that because of the good feeling which prevailed much good would be effected.

Mr. Inman, a very elderly man, contended that the employment of Chinese had raised a wail of agony that could not be suppressed. He argued that the Mongolians could be returned to their country, and the works placed on a paying basis.

A delegate here suggested that it was desirable to hear from Mr. Henrici or Mr. Lenz.

Mr. Lenz replied: "We are not ready yet. We will have to consider these things for two or three days, and then we will give our decision."

A Delegate—"How will you communicate your opinion?"

Mr. Lenz—"Well, here are the Committee, gentlemen. They will present your views to the society, and as soon as we can agree upon a course of conduct, we will notify you in writing." We would like to know if there are any other remarks to be made.

In answer to this question Wm. Marks made a brief address in German, which concluded the conference.

After the conference was over, however, and the announcement that ample time would be taken to consider the points submitted, the members of the Committee circulated among the company, and asked numerous questions, showing a commendable determination on their parts to be fully posted on all points at issue.

The interview was entirely satisfactory to both parties. The citizens of Beaver Falls were delighted because of the cordial manner in which they were received, and the respectable hearing which had been accorded to them by the members of the Society. The members of the Society were delighted with the peaceful bearing of the extensive committee, and made no effort to conceal the pleasure which this fact afforded them. Mr. Lenz, in response to inquiries, said he had no doubt that the Society would come to a conclusion in reference to the obnoxious laborers that would be in every way satisfactory to the citizens, and property holders of Beaver Falls. He is understood as being decidedly opposed to the employment of Chinese laborers, and is said to intimate that a very large majority of the Executive Committee, as well as the members of the society in general, hold the same views. If this should prove correct, Mr. Henrici is the party who is responsible for the trouble, and the workmen of Beaver Falls seem confident that he will be overruled, and that the Chinese will all be discharged.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of Beaver Falls, at which every establishment in the place except the Cutlery Works was represented, the manufacturers passed resolutions deprecating the employment of Chinese and asserting that they did not and would not attempt to introduce them into their establishments. They visited Economy on Saturday, and gave expression to their views.

FARM NOTES.

COWS WINTER THEMSELVES.

Many farmers are accustomed to dry off their cows early, milking them only about eight months. We think it improves the milking qualities of the cows to milk them ten months, but they should be well fed. We have a neighbor who, ten years ago, found himself short of hay in the fall, and lamenting that he should have to pay out nearly all the product of his cows through the summer to purchase hay, at high prices, to winter them.

He had a moderate amount of straw, and we suggested that the product of his cows, if well fed, from the 1st day of December, would pay for all the corn and meal, middlings, etc., necessary to winter them in fine condition. He tried this, keeping account of purchase of feed and sales of butter, and found that the butter came out ten dollars ahead in the spring. This greatly surprised him, as by feeding meals and middlings his cows so increased in milk, that he made $15 worth of butter per cow, after the first of December; and he now says that a farmer may have the product of his own cows through the cheese season, and then make them winter themselves. His cows came out in better condition than usual, and he found them much improved the following season. This has been our experience on many trials, and we believe that generous feeding and ten months' milking is the best system for the dairyman.—[Chatauqua Farmer.

CARE AND MANURE ON LAWNS.

We are aware that it is a long old time practice to dress the lawn in autumn with course manure, and so make the whole foreground of a gentleman's place the apparent receptacle of his stable yard for the winter, but thanks to our American ideas of propriety, and our knowledge of assimilation of plant food, we now measurably ignore the dogmas of old country gardeners, and use specifics, *i. e.* just now we apply salt at the rate of four bushels per acre, bone meal in some quantity, and plaster one fourth. The sooner these manurial agents, all except the plaster, are now applied, the better, unless it be upon a lay of land so sloping that the coming rains, with melting of snow and ice, will cause the commingling or detrition of the manures to wash away with the falling water. In such locations we should not apply our specifics as above named until the snow and ice are gone, but then we would make no delay. The application of the plaster *i. e.*, its sowing should be just after the grass has made an inch or more of growth.

Pittsburgh Female College.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Female College found in another column. The College is without a peer in Pennsylvania, and has few equals in the United States. The buildings are large, beautiful and well finished, and throughout suggest the idea of home comfort. The faculty numbers *twenty-four* very able and experienced teachers. Five music teachers are employed. There are eight departments, with special teachers for each, and unsurpassed facilities in every branch of study. The charges are moderate. We most heartily commend the institution to all who have daughters to educate, and advise them to send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

Pimples Removed.

and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fevor and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro Phosphorated Elixir af Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York., and sold by all druggists. mwf

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&sat C. COLEMAN & SON.

W. R. Elliott's

Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

W. R. ELLIOTT,
No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan16:1wd:1mw.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—GLOSSER—At the First Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, February 13th, 1873, by Rev. L. M. Gardner, Mr. J. L. LEWIS to Miss ANNIE C. GLOSSER, daughter of Frederick Glosser.

GREGG—BENNY—At the residence of J. R. Turner, Remington, M. K. GREGG and LOUISE J. A., daughter of A. H. Benny, all of Allegheny county.

DIED:

PATTERSON—On Monday afternoon, February 17th, 1873, at the residence of his cousin, Moses Ward, Dempseytown, Venango county, Pa., JOHN W. PATTERSON, in the 22d year of his age.

CAUGHEY—On Tuesday, February 18, 1873, at the residence of her son, 153 North avenue, Allegheny city, Mrs. MARY ANN CAUGHEY, aged 76 years.

McCULLOUGH—On Thursday, February 13, '73, at 5 o'clock p. m., HENRY McCULLOUGH, aged 78 years.

BLACKMORE—On Saturday, February 15, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., JAMES P. BLACKMORE, son of Capt. James A. and Maria S. Blackmore, aged 24 years.

TINSTMAN—At Broadford, Fayette county, Pa., on Saturday afternoon, February 15, MARTIN O. TINSTMAN; aged 38 years.

SEE in another column, advertisement about **Iowa and Nebraska Lands.**

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	117¼
United States 6s (Coupons	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115½
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid.	116
United States 10-40s	111½
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114½
Currency Sixes	115
New 5 Per Cents	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

REMARKS—The flood in the Monongahela has come and gone, leaving behind a record of destruction, devastation and loss of human life that will be long remembered. To the credit of the Allegheny be it said, that it has not as yet got on a "high," and the indications are that it will not. The weather, to use the language of farmers from the rural districts whom we met to-day, "is tip-top for sugar-making and nothing else." The sidewalks are comparatively free from snow, ice and slush, but the crossings are in a most horrible state; but why complain, there is a better day coming. We have few changes to note in the current rates of the market. The flour trade is said to be weak and unsteady—indeed some brands of western have decreased 25c per bbl, and others will doubtless follow suit; the receipts are heavy and dealers complain that flour ordered and paid for weeks ago, is now thrown upon them in such volume that they know not what to do with it. A petitions, setting forth their grievances, has been prepared by a number of prominent dealers of this city and placed in the hands of President McCullough, of the P. Ft. W. & C. R y., but as yet no response has been received. All the leading articles are in the main unchanged in price. Below will be found the rulings of the market:

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	723
Wheat, sks	507
Apples, bbls	31
Corn, sks	720
Barley, sks	236
Oats, sks	821
Bacon, tcs	60
Butter, pks	40
Rye, sks	201
Cheese, bxs	200

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

HAY—Is about as dull as ever; holders that have a large stock on hand are anxious to realize; baled is quoted at $24a26a 23 per ton, as per quality.

MILL FEED—Dealers report a dull market; bran 85a90c per cwt.; seconds $1a 1 10; middlings $1 20a1 30 per cwt.

POTATOES—In good supply; we note sales at 80a85c.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c per pound.

ONIONS—Scarce, and sell readily at $6a7 per barrel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market steady with a good jobbing demand; sugar cured hams 13c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15 per barrel; ham sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9c; half bbls 9¾c; pigs feet in kegs $2 20; half bbls, $4 40; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen.

SEEDS—Cloverseed dull, quoted in a jobbing way at $5 75a6; timothy $4a4 25; flaxseed held at $2 per bushel.

HOMINY—In good supply, with sales at $4 25a4 50 per barrel, as per quality.

WHISKY—Highwines 93a94c per gallon.

ALE—We thought the matter had been satisfactorily arranged, but such is not the case; we observe that at least two of the brewers are disposed to sell ale at $1 per barrel below the card rates.

APPLES—The market remains dull; more sellers than buyers; prices remain weak and very unsatisfactory, the extreme rates being firm at $1 50a2 50 per bbl.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the current rates are, soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass makers, 4¼a4¾c; refined, for flint glass manufacturers, 5¾a6c; pots, 9¼a 9¾c; pearls, 11a11½c; arsenic, 3¼a3¾c; nitrate soda, 4¾a5c; black lead, 6c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Dealers report a fair trade demand without any change in prices, which range from 50a60c per gallon.

BAGGING—We quote: Penn mill 2 bushel 37c; 2½ bushel 45c; 3 bushel 53c. Allegheny, 2 bushel 35c.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand, and the supply was ample; prices are unchanged ranging from $2 25a2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at $7 50a8 per barrel.

BUTTER—The market since our last has undergone no change as relates to prices or demands; the principal enquiry was for choice roll, with sales at 25a28c per lb; medium to good 18a22c; inferior to common 8, 10a14c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Dealers continue to report a quiet market, with a supply fully up with the demand; we quote: red 4½a 5c; green 5¼a6c, hurl 6¼a7c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, February 20, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains very dull; this, however, is no news to the general reader; the oil market is in a very demoralized condition; Parker's continues nominal at $2 20 per bbl, equal to 6a6½c here; these are what may be termed pretty low figures.

For rates in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note; market dull and buyers not disposed to operate; Philadelphia delivery quoted 19a19½c; on cars here; 16a16½c; in a small way the usual advance was obtained.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 19.—The *Herald* says: There market was firm throughout the oil region with a slight tendency to advance. On the upper road the market opened up quiet at $2 23½ and closed firm at $2 25, with the market unchanged; sales were made at $2 27½. At Oil City the market was firm and inactive at $2 25. Following wtre the sales:

UPPER CREEK.				
500	bbls	o. p.		$2 25
500	do	do		2 22½
400	do	p. t.		2 25
200	do	do		2 25
LOWER ROAD.				
200	spot			2 30
OIL CITY.				
1,000	do	do		2 45
PARKER'S.				
3,000	do	do		2 20
1,000	do	do		2 17½
500	do	do		2 20
TIDIOUTE.				
1,000	do	do		2 10
300	do	do		2 12½

NEW YORK, February 19.—Closing of the 19th. Crude in bulk offering at 9c; best bid 8¾c; refined firm at 20c; sales of 20,000 bbls to suit vessel at 20c; late yesterday 3,000 bbls sold at 20c; cases 26½c; naptha 14¾a15c for city and 13½a13¾c for western; Philadelphia delivery firm at 19a 19½c; sale of 2,000 bbls high test at 20c.

ROUSEVILLE, February 19.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 25a2 27½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 19.—Market dull at $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Market quiet.

Standard White	19¼c
Crude,	8¼c
Cases	25c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST
THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

The market continues dull and there is scarcely anything doing, dealers being apart in their views. Parties who have been holding on for lower figures are beginning to have doubts whether their anticipations will be realized. The fact is that the supply exceeds the demand, and as long as this condition of affairs exists we may look for a dull market. The same feeling exists in the East; in fact the market there is in a very demoralized condition. A number of mills in various parts of the country are only running a portion of the time. The nominal rates may be stated as follows:

Fine fleece	50a55c
Choice clips	55a58c
Unwashed	30a35c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts since our last review were large; the principal portion, however, was through stock for the eastern markets, and were not offered for sale here. The run for this market was a fair one and was fully up with the demand; the quality consisted principally of medium and common grades; buyers were generally shy and not inclined to operate to any extent; as a general thing buyers were offering figures that holders were not disposed to accept, and as the number on hand was not large they may carry their point; of course it all depends on the amount on sales. We quote nominally as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs steers	6 50a6 75
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 25
Extra 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a6 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 00
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	4 25a4 75
Bulls	2 50a3 00
Common	4 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep since our last report has been a large one; the market just now being in a very demoralized condition; the yards presented anything but a lively appearance; the pens were pretty well crowded. A fair delegation of eastern buyers were on hand but they were not disposed to operate at the present; prices are altogether nominal and must be taken as such. The following were the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra 100 lb fine wool	6 25a6 20
Extra 100 open	6 00
Extra 95 fine	5 75a6 12
Extra 90 do	5 70a6 00
Prime 85 do	5 25a5 40
Prime 80 do	5 00a5 10

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs of all grades and kinds were light. The market since our last report is considerably higher, and we have to note an advance of from ¼ to ⅜c over last week's figures. Trade is active and hogs sell soon after arrival. Everything was sold and shipped to-day. Following were the current rates:

PRICES

Extra Philadelphia	$5 50a5 60
Prime "	5 40a5 45
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 50a5 50
Fair	5 10a5 15

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Money very stringent at 1-32 to ⅛ per cent. per day, with bulk of business at 1-16 per cent. The demand continued after three o'clock, and the latest loans were at ⅛ per cent. Capital was difficult of access, even at the high rates.

Sterling weak at 8¾a8⅞ per cent.

Gold quiet and steady at 114¼a114¾, closing at 114⅝a114¾.

Loans held at 1a6 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing.

Clearings $71,000,000.

Treasury disbursed $94,000.

Governments dull and steady. There was considerable comment on the acceptance of only one million by the Treasury when there was an opportunity to buy five millions at or under par in gold. The million bought at 113 65 100a113 85-100 will be paid for, three-quarters in National Banks, and the rest in legal tender notes.

State securities dull. Tennessees better. Stock speculation checked by the continued high rates for money, and the schemes of strikers at Washington and Albany, and prices depressed, but not to a serious extent. Western Union was exceptionally strong, and advanced from 88⅛ to 89⅞. Changes in the rest of the list were less than 1 per cent., and the decline partially recovered late in the day, the market closing steady.

DRY GOODS.

There was a fairly active trade movement to-day with agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was active and very strong with an upward tendency. Brown sheetings in good demand and firm in price. Bleached sheetings continue active, and some leading makes are higher. New York Mills shirtings are up to 21c. All widths Hill's and Lonesdale shirtings advanced ½c. Prints, shirting stripes and percales in good request. Fancy cassimeres of good qualities move more freely, but low grades are slow. Foreign goods better. Dress fabrics, Japanese stripes and black alpacas fairly active.

An Easy Way to Health.

The appetite is generally keener in winter than in summer, but the same low temperature which begets an increased desire for food is apt to decrease the ability of the stomach to digest it. The most aggravated cases of acute dyspepsia occur at this season; and the best; in fact the only way to control and cure them, is to stimulate and tone the stomach and invigorate and and regulate the secretive organs. To do this promptly, safely and thoroughly (without involving any change in the ordinary habits of the invalid,) a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be necessary. In order to accomplish a radical cure of indigestion, it is not enough to influence the organs of digestion. The liver, the intestines, the circulation, every organ and secretion concerned in the work of assimilating the food and in carrying off the waste matter of the system, must be brought into a natural condition. Upon all these portions of the living machinery, the great vegetable medicine, which stands at the head of all modern restoratives, acts powerfully and beneficially. The feeble should take at least one dose daily at all seasons of the year; and it may be taken with great benefit twice a day by all who are predisposed to dyspepsia, biliousness or nervous attacks. Ladies will find it a very present help in the latter class of complaints, and indeed in all the ailments incident to the sex.

The Centaur Liniment has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of Rheumatism, stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another that, "the Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;" another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth four hundred dollars," etc, Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. feb20

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's Establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their proper place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 and on Saturdays at night.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb3-1yd&w

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague ar unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00. **Seven Years' Credit**; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. NINTH ST.,
NEW YORK.
4-o2am&p:tf

NOTICE.

FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

I hereby notify parties not to give or lend money to my wife, Juliann Hall, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

SAMUEL HALL,
Patton township.
feb22-1tW

PITTSBURGH Female College.

Elegant buildings; twenty-four teachers; charges moderate. Spring term commences March 26. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. feb22:4tW

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEE in another column, advertisement about **Iowa and Nebraska Lands.** (f15-1tW

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Published every morning (except Sunday) AT THE

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The Post.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873. FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

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One time	$1 00	One month	$ 9 00
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One month	$11 00	Six Months	$42 00
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☞ Local Affairs twenty-five, and Local Notices fifteen cents per line.

THE WEEKLY POST,

ADVERTISING RATES FOR ONE SQUARE.

One time	$1 50	Two months	$ 6 50
Two times	2 50	Three months	12 50
Three times	3 50	Six months	24 00
One month	4 50	One year	40 00

The Daily Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 22. 1873.

AN unusual quantity of snow for this part of the season fell in the Eastern States yesterday.

THE Maine Senate is debating a minority report on the liquor law in relation to the use of cider when not classed as "stone fence."

TAKING advantage of the haste, with which Congress usually closes the session, the lobby are rapidly maturing their schemes of plunder.

ONE hundred citizens of Tarentum are opposed to the State footing the Centennial bill. How many more citizens in that obscure borough?

IT is expected the President will issue a proclamation to-day convening an extraordinary session of the Senate, for what reason is not stated.

A FLAG of truce has been sent to the Modocs to sue for peace. As Captain Jack's position impregnable, it is not probable he will condescend to treat unless guaranteed most liberal terms.

REPORTS from Fort Benton say the famous Sioux Chief, Sitting Bull, was kill recently at Fort Peck, Montana, by a half breed interpreter for helping himself, without leave, to goods at that post.

ON Tuesday comes the tug of war on the Credit Mobilier scandal, and the eyes of the country are anxiously fixed on Congress, intently scanning the probable votes and calculating the motives of the people's Representatives.

YESTERDAY seems to have been prolific of fires, and our columns fairly teem with details of the fire fiend's devastation. The cause may be traced to the sudden change in the weather, necessitating increased heating appliances.

POLITICS in Spain and France present very curious phases. In both nations crises are culminating. Those journals that have admired the energy and stability of the two Republics may yet have an opportunity of remodeling their opinions.

THE Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, after having passed the House, is likely to receive its death blow at the hands of the Senate. It was reversely reported yesterday by Senator Sawyer from the Committee on Public Lands. Such is Radical gratitude to the private Soldiers.

THE Poland Committee will next week report on the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Railway job. Their report, made under the Stevenson resolution, will not censure anyone, it is said, and we don't see very well how it can, while remembering the whitewashing nature of their Credit Mobilier report.

BUSINESS in New York City and in th Ohio Legislature will be suspended today in honor of the memory of the Father of His Country. We are not advised as to whether the occasion will be observed elsewhere. This, we take it, is a sad commentary on our institutions, and brings vividly to mind the motto that "Times change and men change with them." O tempora! O mores!

THE House Committee of Ways and Means will next week inaugurate an investigation into the charges that money was used to secure the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. As the lately whitewashed Dawes is chairman of that committee, and its personnel mainly Radical, we look for all attempts to elicit the truth to be smothered. But we shall see.

THE friends of the secret ballot in the Constitutional Convention bring all the powers of logic to bear in opposition to the adoption of the Open Ballot amendment, even to charging deceit on the part of their opponents. This vital question will come up again on Monday, when we hope to see it fully debated, and adopted by such a large majority as to frighten the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters into silence.

GRANT claims that public business will prevent his projected tour through the South. This change of mind is to be regretted, and can only be attributed to some other motive than press of business. Probably his Mephistophiles has been showing the injury any change in policy towards the South would work in the party. Carpet-baggers, scalawags, corruptionists, Credit Mobilierists, and all that sort of things, you know, must be protected.

Verdict in the Caldwell Case.

The Missouri *Republican* speaking of the action in the above case says:

> It has been and still is assumed that the Senate stands upon a higher plane than the House; that members of the former cannot even be thought guilty of practices which the members of the latter are known to indulge in; and consequently that punishments inflicted by the latter must not be permitted in the former for fear of compromising its honor. To expel a representative is, in the estimation of our grave and reverend senators, proper enough; but to expel a senator would be a breach of privilege, and an encroachment upon that sacred and ineffable dignity which hedges them in from vulgar criticism. This is the reason why Caldwell is considered merely an official nonentity, instead of being kicked out, as he richly deserves. His expulsion would establish a disagreeable and dangerous precedent, and convince the people that Senators are made of the usual quantity and quality of clay, and are in no respect better, or less liable to sin, than their brethren at the other end of the capitol.
>
> We beg leave to assure the Senate that this sort of humbug is thoroughly exploded, and may just as well be dropped. Public opinion has carefully examined and weighed both branches of Congress, and, so far as inherent decency and honesty are concerned, find that they are on a par with one another. And when Caldwell is allowed to slip through a small hole instead of being expelled, as he surely would have been had he been a member of the House, public opinion does not hesitate to say that the Senate indulges in a species of tomfoolery unworthy of itself and a palpable insult to the nation.

Proposed New State of East Tennessee.

The Asheville (N. C.) *Pioneer* having stated that quite a formidable movement has been for some time on foot among the people of East Tennessee to form a new State, (embracing likewise the border counties in North Carolina,) the Nashville *Banner* says its North Carolina contemporary is a little mistaken about the size of the movement in East Tennessee, and that the question has been at a comparative standstill all along. The *Banner* objects to letting East Tennessee lose its share of that "blessing in disguise," the State debt, and would rather take in the whole of North Carolina than surrender a square inch of "Little Switzerland."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1873.

Convention called to order by President Meredith.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The use of the Hall was granted to the friends of women suffrage for Monday evening next, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver an address.

Petitions and memorials relative to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were presented and referred.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Lilly offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow it be until Monday at 10 o'clock, which was amended to 11 o'clock, and agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report of expenses, and asked that the Chief Clerk be instructed to repay the respective amounts, which was agreed to.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report on Suffrage, Election and Representation, debate being resumed on the Seventh Section and the amendment offered by Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, yesterday.

Mr. Hazzard (Washington) believed that there was no punishment too great for the man who violated the election laws, and did not wish to see the amendment carry.

Mr. Knight (Philadelphia) moved to amend the amendment; after the word "suffrage" in the second line, insert "for the term of four years."

Judge Walker (Erie), Mr. Hopkins and others discussed the subject briefly, and mainly against placing the pardoning power in the hands of the Executive or the Legislature.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) modified his amendment, making it virtually the same as that of Mr. Knight, which was withdrawn.

The vote was taken on the amendment, when it was lost.

Mr. Darlington (Chester) offered a substitute, which was promptly voted down.

Mr. Stewart (Franklin) sent up a substitute for the section, which was also lost.

The vote was then taken on the section as reported, and it was agreed to.

THE BALLOT AGAIN.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the second section was carried, and the question of open or secret ballot was again before the committee.

Mr. McAllister (Centre) offered a substitute for the section which had been voted down on Tuesday, as follows:

"All elections shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officer opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested to by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer. *Provided*, that the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

The question was warmly discussed by the same gentlemen who spoke on the subject during Monday and Tuesday of this week, their arguments being of the same import pro and con.

Mr. McVeagh, (Dauphin), stated that before coming to the Convention, this morning, he was informed that the reconsideration of this section was agreed upon, and that the members of one political party had determined to be on hand and force it through in the absence of delegates who opposed it. [Sensation.]

Mr. Buckalew, (Columbia,) disclaimed any knowledge of any such movement.

Mr. J. W. F. White, (Allegheny) did not think it just to attempt the passage of this measure to day, when several delegates strongly opposed to it are absent from the Convention and the city.

Mr. Dunning, (Luzerne,) thought that the people of this Commonwealth desired that the section should pass, and therefore he would vote for it.

Mr. Hunsicker, (Montgomery,) denied that there was any design to take snap judgement on the absent delegates by his motion to reconsider.

On motion adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Destructive Fire in Mercer, Pa.—The Woolen Mills Burned—Fifty Hands Thrown Out of Employment.

Special to The Post.]

MERCER, Pa., February 21, 1873.

The Mercer Woolen Mills in this place were consumed by fire to-day at noon. Loss about seventy-five thousand dollars, insured for twenty-three thousand dollars. The fire originated in the attic, probably from spontaneous combustion. About fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

W. J. H.

St. Petersburg, Clarion County, Pa., Devastated by the Fire Fiend.

TITUSVILLE, Pa, February 21.—There was a great conflagration at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pa., this afternoon and evening. The main part of the town was swept away. The fire commenced at about half-past three o'clock, and, driven by a high wind, spread with great rapidity. The Opera House, Adams' Hotel, Emlenton Pipe Company's office, Postoffice, Savings Bank, St. Petersburg Hotel, Occidental Hotel, P. and A. Telegraph office, Western Union Telegraph office, and hardware and cutlery stores were among the buildings burned.

Great Fire at Johnstown, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, February 21.—The Cayadutta House, and several dwellings and places of business were burned this morning.

Sinking of the Dove No. 2 at Lock No. 5 in the Kentucky River.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—A Louisiana special says the Kentucky river packet Dove, No. 2, sunk below Lock No. 5 last night. Her bow struck a snag, tearing a large hole in the larboard side and two feet deep in the main deck on the starboard side, causing her to careen, and sink in five minutes in deep water. Her cargo, including 2,700 sacks of wheat, will prove a total loss. She was valued at $10,000, and insured in Cincinnati for $6,000. Nothing can be done for the boat until the water falls.

President Grant's St. Louis House Burned

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The residence of President Grant, known here as "the old Dent homestead," situated six miles from the city, was totally destroyed by fire at five o'clock this afternoon. No particulars were received. There is said to be no insurance on the property.

Fatal Fire at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 21.—A fire broke out here this morning by which two stables and six buildings were burned. One fireman was killed and another injured by the falling wall.

Devastating Fire at Bridgeport Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., February 21.—A fire commenced this morning in the residence of Rev. Briggs, and nearly destroyed a whole block of thirteen first-class houses. A rain and snow storm aggravated the situation. The loss is not less than $300,000.

LATER—The loss is only $150,000; fully insured.

MORE SNOW.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The heavy fall of snow this morning turned to rain; then to snow again.

BOSTON, February 21.—Heavy snow storm and high wind.

ALBANY, February 21.—The most severe snow storm of the season prevailed all day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 21.—From eight to ten inches of snow fell here to-day.

AUGUSTA, Me., February 21.—There was a heavy snow storm here all day with driving winds.

FOREIGN.

A CRISIS IN FRENCH POLITICS.

Bitter Feuds Among the Monarchists.

Report of the Committee of Thirty Read in the Assembly.

Reported Reverses of the Carlists in Northern Spain.

FRANCE.

The Hotel de Bowles Bros. Sold at Auction—Political Rupture in the Assembly.

PARIS, February 21.—The office fixtures and other effects of the bankrupt firm of Bowles Bros. have been auctioned.

Minister Washburne gives a diplomatic dinner to-morrow.

The vote of the Committee of Thirty on Wednesday in favor of creating a second Chamber of the Assembly, led to a complete rupture between the Right and Right Centre.

The Monarchists Quarreling.

PARIS, February 21.—The quarrel between the Legitimists and Orleanists has broken out afresh, and with increased bitterness.

L'Union accuses the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audiffret Pasquier of making a compact with Thiers and betraying the Assembly, their motive being solely to obtain office for themselves and friends. The Marquis De Franchien has addressed a letter to the Duc D'Aumale accusing him of dividing the house of Orleans by seeking to lift up the younger branch with himself at the head.

The Committee of Thirty Present Their Report to the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, February 21.—In the Assembly to-day the report of the Committee of Thirty was presented, and read. The Constitutional project is elaborately discussed and supported with strong arguments. The report seeks to demonstrate the necessity of making the Ministers responsible to the Assembly for their acts, and shows that this principle carries with it the responsibility of the Executive. A warm eulogy is paid President Thiers for his patriotism and illustrious services to the country. Much space is devoted to the proposal for the creation a second Legislative Chamber. Such a body, the report argues, would act as a counterpoise to the demagogic principle of the absolute sovereignty of members. It would be eminently a Chamber of resistance.

The reading of this portion of the report was interrupted by loud cries of disapproval from the Left.

The report concludes by urging all parties to work together in the spirit of conciliation, and give the country a sound constitution.

The Assembly has appointed Thursday next for the consideration of the report.

SPAIN.

Spirit of the Press—The Carlist War.

MADRID, February 21.—The *Imparcial* to-day has an editorial advocating the withdrawal of the Porto Rico abolition bill now under consideration, and substituting the project of a law for the gradual emancipation of slavery in all the dominions of Spain, after the plans proposed by Senors Gasset and Bicerra.

The *Gaceta* publishes an official confirmation of the report that Allo's band of Carlists had been defeated at the heights of Miravallos by the troops of the Republic. The Insurgents lost heavily in the action.

The Assembly has adopted the Ministerial estimates for the military, naval and home expenditures.

Two more political offenders, condemned to death, have received commutation of sentence.

The *Imparcial* has advices that Don Carlos entered Spain three days ago.

Advices from Saint Sebastian state that passenger traffic on the Northern Railway has been re-established. Troops accompany the trains through the Pyrennes. All the points threatened by the Carlists have been fortified and garrisoned by sufficient forces to repel any attacks of the insurgents.

CRIME.

A Bank Burglarized.

SCRANTON, Pa., February 21.—Burglars broke into the Hyde Park Bank during last night. The vault was forced open and an unsuccessful attempt made to blow open the safe.

A Mild Sentence.

NEW YORK, February 21.—At Morristown, New Jersey, Moore was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for the murder of his wife.

Colored Conspirators.

MONTGOMERY, February 21.—Speaker Parker and Representative Williams, both colored, were arrested yesterday, charged with conspiring to prevent the election of a United States Senator on the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature. The parties are all Republicans. Parsons and Williams gave bail for a trial on March 18th.

New Indictments against Tweed.

NEW YORK, February 21.—It is understood that the indictments against the old ring, formed yesterday, are merely intended to cover any weak points existing in former indictments. The indicted parties are ready to offer bail at once, so as to avoid any temporary incarceration.

LATER—Three new indictments were found against Ingersoll and Tweed. The former gave bail in two thousand dollars on each indictment. Tweed will give bail in the course of the day.

Murder at Vallejo, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—A shocking murder was committed at Vallejo this afternoon. Isaac Robinson was shot through the head and instantly killed by ex-City Marshall John J. Watkinson. The parties quarreled about a woman, Mrs. Ellery. They clinched finally, when Watkinson drew a pistol and fired. Robinson fell dead, but his assailant fired three more shots at him and then beat him on the head with a pistol. The affair has caused intense excitement. There is even talk of taking Watkinson out of jail and lynching him.

POOR POM.

A Host of Witnesses Expected By Monday—Paltry Proffers of the Defence.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The Pomeroy Committee met this morning.

Mr. Simpson announded that witnesses who were expected had not arrived, and asked the Committee to adjourn to Monday, when he would put in all the evidence.

Mr. Horton asked leave to summon other witnesses from Kansas, and read a letter from T. J. Dolan, of Atchison, stating that Bacon, a member of the Legislature, who had gone to Washington to testify that he had been offered $2,000 to vote for Pomeroy, had three times offered to sell him (Dolan) his vote for $3,000. He informed Pomeroy of Bacon's offer, but Pomeroy refused to pay any body any money for his vote.

Mr. Frelinghuyson said it would be highly proper for the defence to summon the parties. Mr. Horton wished to appear, but the Committee adjourned till Monday.

Judge Poland says his committee can only report evidence as to Colfax, without making recommendations.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

CONGRESS

Senate Wrangling Over the Postoffice Appropriation.

House Debating the Sundry Civil Service Appropriations.

Ominous Indications of a Coming Storm.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1873.

South Carolina Fond of the Regulars.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina stating that the withdrawal of the United States troops from that State would endanger the public peace. Referred.

A Nut for the Soldiers to Crack—Reports of Committees.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the bill to incorporate the European and American Emigration Company.

Mr. LEWIS, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported the bill to remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and asked the unanimous consent to put it on its passage, but

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill relative to private contracts or agreements made with Indians.

Also favorably, with amendments, the Senate bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. RICE, from the same Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill to provide for the opening of a military and post road from Walnut river, Kansas, to the Main Cache river, Texas.

New Bills.

A bill was introduced by Mr. FERRY, (Mich.) extending until August 10, 1873, the time for restoring to the market the lands of the Ottawa and Chippewa Reservations, Michigan.

The bill to provide for reporting and printing the debates was taken up, but at the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, the two Per Cent. bill, came up.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to lay it aside, and proceed with the Globe bill.

Mr. MORTON urged the Senate to dispose first of

The Two Per Cent. Bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN spoke of the necessity for some legislation in relation to Utah, and moved to lay the Two Per Cent. bill on the table. Lost—Yeas, 21, nays, 30.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Two Per Cent. bill, and Mr. EDMUNDS continued the argument against it.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the House bill was substituted for the Senate bill, and the Senate refused to order it to a third reading—Yeas, 24; nays, 26.

The Senate then took up

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The following amendments, reported from the Committee, were agreed:

Requiring persons receiving their mails by the free delivery system to provide receptacles to facilitate safe and speedy delivery.

Authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint an additional special agent for the detection and punishment of persons sending obscene or otherwise immoral matter through the mails.

Repealing all laws permitting the free transmission of any mail matter whatever.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the claims providing for five hundred thousand dollars increase of compensation for the transportation of mails on railroads. The railroads now, he said, received a higher pay per pound for carrying the mails than any other freight.

Mr. COLE said the companies would gladly carry the mails at the rate they now received if they could be permitted to carry them as they carry other freight, but they could not carry them at the present rates and furnish postal cars at their own expense.

Mr. STEWART said the railroad companies were dictating this increase, and he would not vote for it.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Government had no control over the matter. The railroads could refuse to carry the mails at all, if they chose.

Mr. WINDOM said that if the Government had not the power to compel the railroads to carry the mails, that power would soon have to be obtained, either by finding it in the Constitution or by amending the Constitution. He, ror one, had no doubt that the Government had that authority already, and the power to go even further in regulating railroads. There was, however, no obligation on the part of companies to run these postal cars unless they were paid for it.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said that the Postmaster General had been for twenty-five years in trouble with the railroad companies, who were always demanding increased compensation, and the government was always yielding to their demands. He was in favor of coming to the aid of the Postmaster General, and if railroads desired to raise a contest with the government, let them do so.

Mr. SAWYER said that as to the postal cars, it was demonstrated that they were carried by the railroad at a positive loss. The Adams Express Company wanted to pay four times as much for the accommodation furnished by those cars as the government pays.

Mr. CASSERLY also opposed the appropriation. It was time that the question should be settled, whether the government and the people were to be controlled by railroad corporations. There was no danger, however, that the companies would stop the mails. These corporations, in their greed, often made mistakes, but they would not be likely to make such a mistake as that.

Mr. CORBETT also opposed the appropriation

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up the bill to punish and prevent traffic in obscene literature, which passed.

Pending further action on the Appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

Mr. FARWELL introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old postoffice property at Chicago. Passed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis was passed—100 to 30.

Also, for the relief of certain Indians in the Central Superintendency.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Senate bill for a government building at Parkersburg, W. Va., passed.

Senate Amendments Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. FINKLNBURG, the Senate amendment to the bill providing for holding a circuit court in Western Missouri was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. PACKARD, the Senate amendment to the House bill to enforce the stipulations of the Convention with Venezuela were concurred in.

Right of Way.

Mr. DUNNELL moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill granting the right of way to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. He modified the bill so as to reduce the grant for depot purposes from twenty to ten acres.

Mr. HOLMAN (Ind.) said that the objection would be withdrawn if the power to mortgage were stricken off, but

Mr. TWITCHELL remarked that that would make the bill useless.

Mr. HOLMAN asked that the rule be read which prohibits members from

Voting on Matters in Which They Have An Interest.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Holman to indicate the members to whom he referred.

Mr. HOLMAN said he understood that Mr. Twitchell was President of the Company.

Mr. Twitchell denied the statement, and said that the bill proposed a distinct proposition, in which there was nobody yet interested.

The SPEAKER intimated that the time for making a point of order was after the member had voted.

Mr. RANDALL—If he should not vote, he should not lobby, either.

After some future colloquy in which Mr. TWICHELL took a part,—

Mr. COX said that he had never witnessed anything more shameful in the House than the fact of the President of the railroad company, for whose benefit the bill was under consideration, standing up and arguing in his own interest. They might talk about members being interested in Bessemer steel and Credit Mobilier and National banks, but he had never seen a worse exhibition since he had been a member of the House. He hoped the gentlemen would see that for the public credit of the body, he should neither vote nor talk for he measure.

Mr. TWITCHELL—Does the gentlemen see any Credit Mobilier in this?

Mr. COX made no reply, and then after a somewhat tart interchange of views between the Speaker and Mr. Randall, over the point of procedure, the House proceeded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The motion was rejected—Yeas, 99; nays, 77, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 255,000 copies of the agricultural report of 1872. Laid over.

The House at one o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, on

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. HALE moved an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the Boston Postoffice, provided that the city of Boston shall widen Congress street along the proposed new front of the building to at least eighty feet, and widen Milk and Water streets where the buildings have been destroyed by fire at least sixty feet.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed and Mr. BUTLER advocated the amendment.

A vote was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, which came from the Committee on Appropriation, and it was adopted—79 to 58.

On the amendment offered by Mr. Farnsworth requiring all the Government buildings to be erected by contract to the lowest bidder after public advertisement a discussion sprung up, in which Mr. FARNSWORTH denounced the manner in which the granite for the Treasury building of New York and the Boston postoffice and other Government buildings had been supplied. He connected the contractors for supplying Dix Island granite and Cape Ann Company with the rings extending into the House and Senate. The Credit Mobilier ring was nothing to these Granite and other rings, that were plundering the Treasury. The Government had plenty of money, and it was being

Shovelled out to Those Rings by Millions.

Mr. DAWES said the contractors to whom the gentleman had alluded belonged to no rings, and were not represented in any ring in the House or Senate, or in the country. The gentleman should discriminate in his charges, and not charge honest and honorable men with being cheats. If the gentleman had one particle of testimony that these contractors had wronged the government to the extent of one dollar, he should produce it, or else turn his attention to those, if there were any such, who did belong to rings.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected.

Subsequently, however, the amendment was adopted in a modified form.

The usual annual discussion took place over the items for the District of Columbia. None of them were stricken out.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend the item appropriating $5,000 for repairs at and naval station of New London, Conn., and making it read: "For work at the naval station of New London $50,000."

Mr. GARFIELD said the appropriation for New London was asked for with the expectation that when the work was sufficiently advanced, the Brooklyn Navy Yard would be removed there.

This amendment was adopted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH in the absence of Gen. Banks offered an amendment prohibiting after the 1st of July next the printing of books for the government for gratuitous distribution, but with the right to the Secretary of the Interior to order copies of any books or documents printed for the government to be furnished to the departments and members of Congress, and also to allow copies to be sold to individuals.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved an amendment that no part of the appropriation in the bill shall be used to defray the expenses of the Civil Service Commission.

In order to cut of debate on these amendments and to pass the bill, the committee, on the motion of Mr. Garfield, rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair,—

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules and let the bill and amendments come before the House.

Pending the vote, notwithstanding the order for the evening session, Mr. SARGENT moved that the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER declined to entertain the motion, as the evening session had been ordered under a suspension of the rules. He suggested to Mr. Sargent that the evening session was for debate only.

Mr. SARGEGT remarked that he understood very well what it was for. It was to advertise the Sutro Tunnel.

The House then took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session not a dozen members were present.

The Sutro Tunnel was discussed but no action taken.

Mr. BANKS made a speech on the subject.

He referred to the proclamation of the Republic of Spain, and said that without doubt Prince Alfonso would be called upon to rule over Spain, and the Republic be overthrown, as in 1868. The few Spaniards in Cuba were ruling with a most barbarous system.

The Cubans

had fought the oppressors five years and lost fifty thousand men, and yet the President had sent a message to Congress a year ago speaking of that struggle as being limited to an occasional shot.

Mr. BANKS denounced the massacres of prisoners of war and the barbarism with which the struggle had been carried on, and said it was the American Government which obstructed the way of progress and reform in the waters and Islands of Cuba. It was the United States that enabled Spain to continue this barbarous policy. He believed the colored people of this country would participate as a unit in the this question, and force on the Government a change of policy.

Mr. SARGENT replied to Mr. Banks and defended, from his aspersions, the foreign policy of the government. The policy of administration, he claimed, had been wise, firm and successful.

Mr. BANKS, referring to allusions by Mr. Sargent to the Washington treaty, alluded to the fruitless efforts he made yesterday to get the House to consider a bill to carry out the Fishery clause of the treaty, which was one of the most important points in it and said that only four administration men had voted with him to take up their bill. If the President were unwise enough to allow Congress to adjourn without passing the bill, there would be a recurrence of the controversy between Great Britain and the United States that had brought those nations to the verge of war. The $75,000,000 of gold received from Great Britain under that treaty, would be the curse and dishonor of the nation. It had been wrung from Great Britain by fraud and dishonor.

Adjourned.

It is stated from Washington that President Grant has sent a confidential document to the Senate, showing the necessity for ratifying the treaty extending the stipulations of the treaty with Mexico in reference to the Joint Claims Commission.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. WALLACE—Supplement to the act for improvement of creeks.

Supplement to the act for the regulation of the courts.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Supplement to the Security Guarantee Company, granting discounting privileges.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up and had passed the United States Senate bill to consolidate the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for school purposes.

The Western Penitentiary.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the resolution for a commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Penitentiary, and explained that this was only preliminary in order to afford the Legislature the necessary information, and would not cost one dollar. Passed.

Mr. WALLACE called up the Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents. Agreed to.

Local Option.

Mr. McCLURE presented a remonstrance from the students of Princeton College against the repeal of the Local Option Law.

The Centennial.

Sundry petitions were presented from counties all over the State for an appropriation for Centennial purposes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS presented a petition signed by one hundred citizens of Tarentum against an appropriation for Centennial or any other purposes save for legal expenditures of the Government and liquidating the public debt.

Work House Cooperage.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a remonstrance signed by twenty-eight hundred firms and citizens to the passage of a bill preventing cooperage at the Work House.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported;

For the care and keeping of insane poor.

Supplement to Water Works act, legalizing appropriations.

Relative to streets and sewers.

Legalizing the election of Street Improvement Commissioners, and authorizing the erection in the Allegheny river bed of an engine house and pumping works at Pittsburgh.

Giving the Woods Run Bank discounting privileges.

Relative to the United States Savings Bank.

Relative to Wildwood avenue and Supervisors in Killbuck township.

The "Row" Extortions.

Mr. McCLURE called up the bill relative to the salaries of officers in Philadelphia and had it passed to the third reading with an amendment that the bill is not to go into effect until January 1, 1874. This is the first reform movement inaugurated by McClure.

Church Trustees.

Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. Randall in the chair, called up a public bill relating to congregations of churches and religious societies, enabling ministers, elders or deacons to be Trustees.

In the Committee of the Whole a lengthy discussion ensued on the bill, resulting in an amendmendment by Mr. ANDERSON to refer it to the Reform, United Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist Churches, and the bill was laid over, on second reading, in pursuance of Mr. McClure's resolution.

Delinquent Officials.

Several officers whose duties have heretofore been discharged by "substitutes," reported for duty this morning.

Adjournment Till Monday.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The House was not in session.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri U. S. Senator Elect Bogy Exonerated.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—The Senatorial Committee unanimously reported to the House to-day that they have found no additional evidence to change the former report, and ask to be discharged. The report was adopted.

In addition to adopting the majority report, the House passed a resolution completely exonerating Senator elect Bogy from any suspicion of having used any corrupt means to secure his election and ordering a copy of the resolution to be sent to each of our Senators in Congress and to the President of the United States, with the request that it be laid before the U. S. Senate.

New York.

ALBANY, February 21.—In the Senate to-day it was moved to make an inquiry into Tweed's qualifications as Senator, in view of the charges pending against him in New York.

The New York charter passed to a third reading in the Assembly.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., February 21.—In the House to-day the following bills were passed: Senate bill to provide that after a ditch has been constructed under the direction of the County Commission, the parties interested in and benefitted by it shall be assessed to keep it open.

The Senate bill to provide that the heads of families may hold $500 in real estate exempt from execution where they do not own a homestead.

After a long discussion the Senate bill to amend the Local Railroad law which authorize cities and towns to build a railroad failed to pass—yeas, 49; nays, 38. The vote was afterwards reconsidered, and made the special order for next Wednesday morning.

The House bills to allow members of city councils one dollar for each session, and to so amend the divorce law as to provide that in case gross neglect of duty continuing for three years before application, the divorce shall be granted on that ground, were indefinitely postponed.

The Senate transacted no business of importance, and adjourned until Monday in honor of Washington's birthday.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,

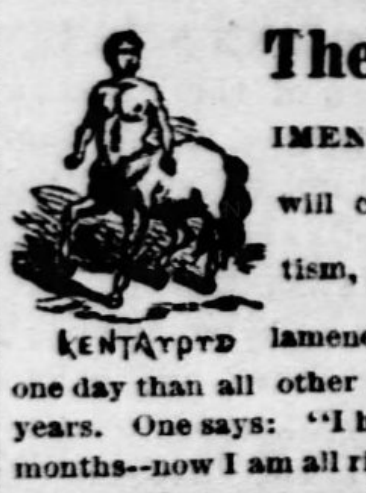
UNDERTAKER, No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & M'GUIRE,

UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, Allegheny city. Coffin Rooms are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

An Easy Way to Health.

The appetite is generally keener in winter than in summer, but the same low temperature which begets an increased desire for food is apt to decrease the ability of the stomach to digest it. The most aggravated cases of acute dyspepsia occur at this season; and the best; in fact the only way to control and cure them, is to stimulate and tone the stomach and invigorate and and regulate the secretive organs. To do this promptly, safely and thoroughly (without involving any change in the ordinary habits of the invalid,) a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be necessary. In order to accomplish a radical cure of indigestion, it is not enough to influence the organs of digestion. The liver, the intestines, the circulation, every organ and secretion concerned in the work of assimilating the food and in carrying off the waste matter of the system, must be brought into a natural condition. Upon all these portions of the living machinery, the great vegetable medicine, which stands at the head of all modern restoratives, acts powerfully and beneficially. The feeble should take at least one dose daily at all seasons of the year; and it may be taken with great benefit twice a day by all who are predisposed to dyspepsia, biliousness or nervous attacks. Ladies will find it a very present help in the latter class of complaints, and indeed in all the ailments incident to the sex.



The Centaur Liniment has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of Rheumatism, stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another that; "the Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;" another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth four hundred dollars," etc, Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. feb20

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb3-1yd&w

☞ Advertisements on this page under the head "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," "Lost," &c., Ten Cents Line For each insertion. No advertisements taken for less than Thirty Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—THE FOLLOWING amounts of money on mortgages: $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $8,000 and $10,000, on long time, by W. E. TUSTIN, 87 Grant street, opposite Court House. my29-1y

TO LET.

EXCHANGE HALL TO RENT—FOR DAY MEETINGS, that elegant and convenient Hall, with seats, heat, &c., situate Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, 2d story, Maltby's building. For further particulars apply to COLE & IRWIN, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue. feb13-tf

FOR SALE.

BEST ORE BANK IN TENNESSEE—FOR SALE—To highest bidder on March 22. A half interest in the best Iron Ore Bank in Tennessee for sale; 1406 acres in the tract, 603 for sale. Fine timber and water, 35 miles from Nashville, and 3 miles from N. & N. W. Railroad; sale to settle on estate. Title perfect. Terms—6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with 6 per cent. interest from date. Notes with security. For information address JOHN S. WARD, Nashville, Tenn. NAT. BAXTER, Jr., Clerk and Master. (fe21:3t

A SNUG LITTLE FARM, NEAR Glendale station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., 46 acres, good orchard, excellent soil, frame house of 6 rooms, new barn, good fences, &c. For sale by S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street.

IRON AND COAL LANDS, SLATE QUARRIES, and Grist Mills, for sale by S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street.

FOUND.

FOUND—TWO MUFFS—IN THE Pittsburgh Opera House on Saturday afternoon, which the owners can have by applying at the Box Office and paying for this advertisement. feb 8-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE — THE MEETING that was to have been held on Sabbath evening February 16, in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating St. Patrick's Day, has been postponed until Sabbath Evening, February 23d, at 4 o'clock sharp. All Catholic societies are earnestly requested to send delegates at that time. Capt. J. GALLAGHER, President pro tem. J. J. MAGUIRE, Sec'y pro tem. feb17-1wd

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS for this Company will be held at the Toll House, Monday, March 3, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer. feb6:tf

Special Bargains!

SOILED UNDERGARMENTS

Hamburg Edgings—New.

Soiled Underwear.

HAMBURG EDGINGS

—AT—

Morganstern & Co's.,

78 & 80 MARKET St.

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ANOTHER LOT OF

ELGIN WATCHES!

Made expressly for us, which we warrant the best Watch for the price made in this country. If you want a good time-keeper, call and see them. Elgin Watch warranted to give satisfaction. If they don't, we will take them back.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

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PURDON'S DIGEST.

New and Revised edition.

Two volumes. Price, $15.

JAS. B. DODGE, 89 Fifth avenue.

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AIKEN'S Perfect Fitting SHIRTS

Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always on stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN.

A NEW CHROMO. ENTITLED

The. New Recruits!

Given to each customer by

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO,

(fe18-101) 26 Fifth Avenue

1873.—100 BBLS TOM MILLER, Jr's, best brand of

ST. LOUIS FLOUR

In store and for sale by GEORGE W. McCLURE, 346 Liberty street.

Goods delivered free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

Now going on at

NO. 96 WYLIE STREET,

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A splendid opportunity to buy Goods at less than half their value

Sale continues another week.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873.

THE counties of Schuylkill, Lycoming, Wayne, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Centre, were to vote yesterday on local option.

THE organs are remarkable reticent on Local Option and prefer not to discuss it for fear that it will hurt the party. They are as good dodgers as RAMSEY, BALLENTINE and YOUNG.

RAMSEY, BALLENTINE, and YOUNG, are the champion dodgers at Harrisburg. They refuse to vote for or against Local Option, and deserve the contempt of both the liquor and temperance men.

JAMES PARK, Esq., informs us that our delegation at Harrisburg have been telegraphed to, to attend the mass meeting at City Hall to-night. Two to one that RAMSEY, BALLENTINE and YOUNG will be too sick, or pressing duties at Harrisburg will prevent their attendance.

PERHAPS the same reason controls Congress in its refusal to expel guilty members that does the Legislature of New York towards TWEED. He is still a member of the Senate of the State, and smiles complacently when the proposition is hinted through the press. He, too, has a memorandum book with names and amounts, which if made public through an investigating committee, would settle the hash of a multitude of distinguished gentlemen. He was more liberal than OAKES AMES, as he had a larger fund to draw upon.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has come to the following conclusions in regard to the duty of Congress: "If it desires to vindicate the American Congress and the national honor, it must separate itself utterly from any appearance of sharing in the disgrace; and it can do this only by administering to *all* the implicated individual members of the two Houses, and to the Vice President, the emphatic censure or the sharp punishment their conduct has invited. If they do not, they fasten the disgrace upon Congress itself. What has been revealed of the individual dishonor of members in the Credit Mobilier transactions has been placed before all the world too plainly to be obliterated by any application of 'whitewash.'"

THE CENTENNIAL.

This, WASHINGTON'S birthday, will be celebrated in Philadelphia with great feeling, and serve as the occasion for calling attention to the great Centennial demonstration which will celebrate the one hundredth birthday of the nation. Public men from all parts of the State will be present, and join in the mass meeting to be held.

On Wednesday last there was an imposing demonstration at the hall of the Constitutional Convention, at which addresses were made by Messrs. LAWRENCE, WALKER, ARMSTRONG, BUCKALEW and CURTIN.

CAN IT BE!

Our Harrisburg news informed us the other day that the dealers in liquor had forwarded $200,000 to that place to be used to effect the repeal of the Local Option Law, and that $60,000 had been expended in the House for the purpose of shoving over until Tuesday next, the bill which had passed the Senate to permit the people of Pittsburgh to vote on that question in the early part of next month, on the same day on which the township elections are held in this county.

Of course we pretend to no knowledge in regard to the truth of these allegations; but the fact that such things are so fully spoken of at Harrisburg as to justify or even excuse the correspondents of the press in giving them attention, may well be the occasion of very serious reflection to every citizen of average morality. We have three Senators and seven Representatives in Harrisburg. We believe the Senators all favor the right of the people to pass upon this vexed question; but how about the members of the House? Two of them vote against strangling the bill with a postponement, three of them sneak out of the House or else sit silent at their desks, too cowardly to vote either way. Mr. WAINWRIGHT, as everybody knew he would when he was elected, voted for the postponement, and so did M'CORMICK—who is not a brewer, but was voted for by the temperance men and the whisky boys also. With Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S vote no man has any right to find fault—with Mr. M'CORMICK'S many will; as regards the dodgers—the poor creatures who were afraid to vote either way, they stand in the esteem of all sides entirely too contemptible for praise or censure.

We did not set out to discuss the temperance question, nor yet the local option law—the fruit of Radical legislation only one short year ago, and which they in vain look for Democratic votes to repeal. What we purposed saying a few words about was the bare-faced use of money at Harrisburg to purchase legislation. Surely we have had a surfeit lately of good merchantable legislators—men who go about with their price ticketed on their collars seeking purchasers, and who regard themselves as for sale, to be paid for on delivery. In Kansas, in Iowa, in South Carolina, in Arkansas, and in Louisiana such things are marketable; you buy one of them as you buy a fat pig in the drove yards; price in proportion to the weight of the hog. They have them too in Congress—in both Houses. There is therefore every probability that the same sort of animals may be found rooting around the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg.

Surely this kind of business can be put a stop to. Are there not a dozen honest men in the Republican party in all Allegheny county who are qualified for a seat in the legislature? We dont speak of our own party in this connection; for too well we know the bitter, incontrollable intolerance which leads Republicans of good position and character to vote and electioneer for the veriest scalawags in their own party, and elect them over honest men of the other side; and then go about complaining of the conduct of the very men they have elected.

The temperance men—technically so called—vote almost *en masse* with the Radicals. The Democrats have never favored anything bearing the impress of sumptuary legislation; but the law has been passed, and the Democrats at Harrisburg will scarcely be so weak as suffer themselves to be used by *pseudo* temperance men like M'CORMICK and RAMSEY and the rest of them, to extricate them from their present dilemma. We have borne the stigma of being in favor of whisky drinking long enough, while both temperance men and four-fifths of the dealers and drinkers of whisky have walked to the polls arm in arm and voted the same Republican ticket.

If the law is repealed or postponed we appeal to our friends to see it done by Republican votes; and if we the people have a vote on it in March, we ask every citizen to vote so as to throw the whole responsibility for whisky on these pretenders to temperance.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The paper whose name we use as a caption for a few remarks, grows wilder and wilder from day to day. Yesterday it affirmed that we have been "convicted of the grossest and most unjustifiable perversion of recorded facts" because we have shown that COLFAX is a knave; and perverts our language as only one who is a shameless falsifier would attempt.

In the very self-same sheet in which we are told of "the Vice President's successful vindication from the conspiracy of OAKES AMES," we find the following among the telegraphic news.

> Fernando Wood created a decided sensation in the House to-day by the introduction of a resolution looking to the impeachment of Vice President Colfax. An effort was made to choke off the resolution, but it failed, whereupon the question was put whether the House would consider it at this time. The vote stood, yeas 106, nays 109. The votes of three of the members mentioned in the Credit Mobilier transactions--Messrs. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, Garfield, Bingham and Dawes--were against the resolution. Ames and Kelley did not vote. The action of the four members is considered in very bad taste to say the least. Eight Republican members voted aye--Butler, Farnsworth, Beatty, Goodrich, Porter, Boles, W. Smith and Job Stevenson. It is understood that Mr. Wood had this resolution ready on the day of the reading of the report of the committee, but for certain reasons delayed its introduction. The Democrats have not abandoned their intention to attempt to incorporate in the resolutions the names of all the members mentioned in the report of the committee. Swann, of Maryland, made a move in this direction to-day, but was overruled.

Verily it looks as if 106 members of the House do not regard COLFAX in any other light than we do.

It would be well for the *Commercial* to order its telegraph editor to read the editorial proofs every night for the purpose of preventing that truthful sheet from contradicting itself.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT HIM.

Let it not be said in the future, that we are unwilling to publicly acknowledge, the virtues and abilities of political opponents, when the following eulogium on the Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, secures a place in our colums. We find it in a letter to the Beaver *Radical*, from Harrisburg, written we presume, by its late editor, now Secretary of the Commonwealth; certainly, a disinterested observer of public men, and especially qualified from personal intercourse to know all about the subject of his praise. The writer asserts, he would adorn a position in the Cabinet, or the United States Senate, not, because, he is poor, but by virtue of his commanding abilities, yet he must not be permitted to occupy these honorable and profitable positions, because, the Republican party cannot do without him, as chairman of the Republican State Committee, as there is no man in the State to take his place. This may be very good logic for the party at large, but very unkind towards Mr. ERRETT. Why he should be a pack horse all his life for other people, is not clear although he does occupy four positions which should bring him sufficient lucre, for market money. He is U. S. Assessor, clerk of the Senate, chairman of the Republican State Committee, editor and part owner of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. But to the extract:

> Hon. Russell Errett will be continued as Chairman of the State Central Committee, whether he desires it or not. The party can't do without him, because no man in the State can fill the place, as he does. Take him for all in all, Russell Errett is one of the truest, ablest and safest men in the party in Pennsylvania. He is one of the most deserving, and yet he is forced into positions where brains and head work are only required, while many of less ability and worth get the honors and the pay. This is partly owing to the fact that he is not ambitious, and being poor only looks to such positions as insures him support for his family, and do not entail heavy expenses. He would do honor to the President, if he would place him in the Cabinet, or to the State, if he were sent to represent her in the Senate of the United States. He is needed, however, to carry the party through elections, and will be kept in that position so long as he consents to serve, while others will get the reward. If the party makes judicious nominations at the next Convention, and Errett is placed at the head of the Committee again, Pennsylvania will give our candidates fifty thousand majority in October. If there is no division in our party, it is doubtful if the Democrats will place any ticket in the field.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

In the Constitutional Convention on Wednesday when the seventh section of the Article on Elections was read, providing for disfranchisement upon conviction for a violation of the election laws, but allowing two-thirds of each House of the Legislature to restore the right to vote, Mr. W. H. SMITH of Allegheny moved to strike out the two-thirds provision and argued that:

> In supporting his amendment to strike out the provision empowering the Legislature, by a two-third vote of each House, to move disfranchisement for election frauds, remarked that the violation of election laws in any form—the procuring of fraudulent votes—the stuffing of ballot-boxes, each and all of these offences against suffrage are looked upon as venial and of not much account. It is, therefore, our duty here to put our hand of condemnation on this most atrocious crime against one of the highest functions of the citizen.
>
> Hitherto, with very stringent laws to keep the ballot uncontaminated, they have been successfully evaded, and if convictions were occasionally obtained, they were rendered of no avail by pardons, obtained Heaven knows how—sometimes most guiltily. And if the election laws shall be as loosely administered hereafter as they have been heretofore, we can at least declare here our solemn judgment that offenses against the right of suffrage are among the most flagrant of crimes.
>
> Something like this is necessary in order to contribute to the attainment of a more healthy public sentiment on this subject. Why, who loses position or public estimation, or the countenance of his friends by the violation of the election? The truth of the French proverb that "nothing succeeds like success," is more true of success in election frauds than in anything else. No man is tabooed anywhere for committing any violation of any section of the election laws, provided he can carry his own election or gain success for his party.
>
> And what is this punishment, after all, to the man who has wilfully and persistently violated the election suffrage, and robbed hundreds, perhaps thousands of his fellow-citizens of a right that they hold, or used to hold, very precious indeed? It is a very small punishment, indeed, for such a criminal that this small punishment shall never be pardoned. It is making what to him is a very small punishment, indeed, a punishment which must adhere to him always.
>
> I would not give this power to a mere majority of the Legislature; nor to two thirds of it; nor to three-fourths of it. But I would express the strong and unmistakable sentiment of this Convention that election frauds should meet this not severe but continued punishment.

AT last the N. Y. *Evening Post*, which has stood up for COLFAX during all his trials, gives him the following parting kick:

POOR COLFAX.

We are sorry for poor Mr. Colfax. If he wants the innocence he has the weakness of a child, but of a child too old or too imbecile to learn. The pity we feel for him is akin to that which we feel for partial idiotcy. It is provoking, and one's hands almost itch to inflict deserved punishment, but there is so much of inanity in the committal of the fault that pity for him who persists in committing it is the predominating feeling.

As to argument or explanation, Mr. Colfax's case, like Mr. Patterson's, is past all that. It does not in the least matter what he says. He may have a new story for every day, and a new version of that story every hour; he may bring in as witnesses to their truth all the ladies with whom he is acquainted and who have basked ever so long in his smiles; he may call upon the parents paternal as well as maternal of all the young Schuyler Colfaxes, who outnumber in the western states by many hundreds the young George Washingtons and Benjamin Franklins. In vain. What he says is not of the slightest moment. The only feeling we can possibly have about his case is a mild and feeble curiosity as to what he may say next.

"INCOMPETENT AND STUPID"

The chief concern of the *Dispatch* in relation to the proposed City Charter was, that it should not be submitted to councils, because of their incompetency and stupidity. HARRY OLIVER, in his manly letter on the subject, knocks this proposition in the head, and asks the widest discussion, which we propose to give without leave of the *Dispatch* or the ring. That paper said in relation to the subject:

> But how, it is inquired, shall the proposed charter be legalized? Will it be introduced into Councils for approval before being sent to Harrisburg? It is almost to be hoped not; for, though it were divinely inspired and framed in Heaven, Pittsburgh Councils would oppose it, since by its enactment they would themselves be abolished. They would either reject it, or emasculate it in its most important particulars. The Councils of this city of Pittsburgh have, in truth, shown themselves so unfit to administer the city affairs, that it would be a mockery to submit the draft for their judgement. Necessitated as it is by their *incompetency and stupidity*, to ask them to sit in judgment upon it would seem all but ridiculous. * * * *
>
> Should Councils remonstrate, the remonstrance will amount to nothing. Councils have become little more than a laughing stock—a bureau for the commission of blunders.

COL. JNO. W. FORNEY writes an editorial letter from Washington to the *Press*, in which he makes the following manly admissions in regard to Credit Mobilier. We commend them to those organs which in the heat of the campaign pronounced the statements of the anti-GRANT press, as "Democratic lies" and which they have not the honor or manhood to correct. Mr. FORNEY says:

> The offence of the parties who received stocks from Mr. Ames, and his guilt in proffering it, are partially lessened by the general belief that most of these men did not think they were doing wrong. It is true, their denial at the beginning—a fact not referred to in the report—*has placed them*, and *all those* who desired to rescue them, *in the most embarrassing position*, for that proved they were ashamed of the transaction. Like hundreds of Republican editors, *I repeated this denial* to my readers before the October election of 1872, and they accepted it in the face of the persistent charges of the opposition papers. And when the fact appeared that the accused had taken the stocks with a full knowledge of the exaggerated dividends, and when this fact was clinched and riveted by unfortunate contradictions before the committee, it was idle to attempt an impossible vindication. * * *
>
> It requires a moral earthquake to rouse the American people. They bear infinite rascality with unspeakable patience before they resist. They bore Tammany till it ground them to the earth, just as they carried slavery till it carried them into war. But the revelations of the Credit Mobilier are the natural fruits of a bad sowing. Simultaneous with them come the dark exposures of the open purchase of United States Senatorships—part of the harvest of the same seeds. The practice of buying legislation and votes, not of recent origin, is only beginning to be punished. The authors of it are yet robed in safe purple and the sanctity of fine linen, and no doubt often wonder, when Pomeroy is placed in the pillory and Caldwell is branded with opprobrium, that they should have escaped the penalty of their generation of crimes. The two Kansas Senators, the new South Carolina Senator and others equally familiar to the nation and the country, are simply the imitator, successful or otherwise, of the teachings originated and prosperously carried on for several years by Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. Millions have looked on in amazement at his escapes. Nobody has attempted to deny his Legislative manipulations, and thousands to-day are surprised to see the leader clothed with the highest honor, while those who have been his obedient followers are driven out of Congress in disgrace.

THE informer in the case of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., gets one-fourth of $271,000, the amount the Government agrees to accept and withdraw proceedings. A New York exchange says:

> The programme for the settlement, as agreed to at the Custom House yesterday, will be for the Collector to recommend the compromise to the Secretary and the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, after which the latter give instructions to the District Attorney to accept the specified penalty. These instructions, it is said, were forwarded from Washington to Colonel Bliss yesterday. The latter will enter a "pro formal" judgment in the suit on the record of the United States District Court to-day or to-morrow, and will also at the same time give notice to the Clerk of the Court of the discontinuance of the case. The check for the $271,000 will be deposited at the Sub-Treasury to await the order of distribution from Mr. Boutwell. Herve, the informer in the case, will be awarded one-quarter of the sum; another quarter will be divided between Collector Arthur, Surveyor Cornell, and the Naval Officer. The remainder will be retained by the Government after the fees of the District Attorney and the Clerk of the Court have been deducted. Bliss' share will amount to $6,210.

THOUSANDS of dollars have been subscribed by the liquor interest to purchase the repeal of local-option law, and unless public indignation is brought to bear upon the Legislature, the effort will be a successful one. Clearfield, Bradford, Tioga, Jefferson, and Cameron counties have voted on the license question, each deciding by large majorities against the sale of liquor. Schuylkill, Lycoming, Wayne, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Centre are to vote on the 21st instant, and will, if the indications are confirmed, give large majorities against the traffic. The liquor men are thoroughly frightened, and have therefore resorted to the means named to secure the repeal of the act. Their only obstacle, it seems, is Governor JOHN F. HARTRANFT, who has declared his opposition to special legislation.—*Phila Age.*

A FRENCH officer, Captain DENAROUZE, has invented a simple contrivance by which it is claimed miners can defy the effects of choke-damp, at all events for a time. The miner's nostrils are closed by a kind of spring, resembling the bridge of a pair of spectacles. Between his lips he holds a mouth-piece attached to a tube which connects with a cylinder on his back, filled with vital air. Several interesting experiments have been made in Paris with complete success. A workman, supplied with this apparatus, was shut up in a huge glass cage, together with a cock and a rabbit. The cage was then filled with carbonic acid gas. The bird and the rabit died in a few minutes, but the man was totally unaffected.

THE *Herald* pronounces the report of the POLAND committee a fraud, as dishonest and corrupt as the action of the debauched Congressmen it is designed to shield. Will it be permitted to succeed? Will the House of Representatives stultify and degrade itself by adopting a partial report and suffering the tainted men it whitewashes to continue to bring Congress into public contempt? Will they pronounce a verdict of guilty against BROOKS a Democrat, who had no power in the House, and acquit Republicans who controlled legislation in the leading committees and on the floor?

A SPANISH correspondent of the London *Times* calls attention to the fact that there are now three princes who may in the future lay claim to the throne of Spain—the Prince of Asturias, son of DON CARLOS; the Prince of Asturias, son of ex-Queen ISABELLA, and the Prince of Asturias, son of the ex-King AMADEUS.

THE House on Wednesday passed a bill providing that no officer or private of the army addicted to the intemperate use of liquor or drugs shall be promoted. An amendment striking out the word "intemperate" was lost. While the bill was pending Mr. DODDS, of Ohio, rose to inquire what would have become of the President had this bill been a law during the late war: for a few seconds there was silence; and then a voice on the Republican side responded: "It would not have affected the President at all; the bill only affects drunkards."

THE Boston *Post* commenting upon the Poland Committee report, says: "The POLAND report sends out the only Democrat touched by suspicion, but it leaves presiding over the Senate one who has cleared himself neither from the charge of corruption nor the implication of perjury the House thickly planted with similarly soiled reputation on the Administration side, and the Senate not exempt from notorious cases. These are deficiencies that the people will remedy in good time to supplement the work of a timid committee."

A WOMAN juror in Wyoming, recently had with her in the jury-room her babe, two months old; and the party who lost the suit which she aided in settling now asks that the verdict be set aside on that account. He insists that the presence of the child was contrary to the law. It is not stated whether the child had influence as the thirteenth juror. The Rochester *Democrat* thinks that the strict letter of the law was outraged.

LET me detain you for a few moments, my townsmen, while I touch a fabric of falsehood with the spear of truth, exposing the so-called Credit Mobilier scandal, that you may see of what worthless stuff campaign charges are made.—*Colfax.*

It must be admitted now that a fabric of falsehood has been touched with the spear of truth, and that it has tumbled about the ears of the Vice President. Mr. COLFAX can hardly expect even the office-holding newspapers to stand by him any longer.

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DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,
In any manner, shape or form in which it may exhibit itself.
The genuine preparation is sold at

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Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, old St. Clair

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted.
Feb27:1yd

DR. WHITTIER.
296 PENN ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Longer located in Pittsburgh than any Chronic Disease Physician, so successfully treats Venereal Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, which with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. ——MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about self-pollution, prevention, marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised. mar4:1y

Boots and Shoes.
WOLFF & McKAIG.
All Goods reduced in price to reduce
WINTER STOCK.
DOUBLE SOLE
FRENCH
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Gentlemen—Very Low.
19 Fifth Avenue.
Formerly W. E. Schmertz & Co's Retail Store.

D. W. EVANS
POPULAR ONE-PRICE
DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE,
No. 59 Fifth Avenue,
Masonic Hall Building.

A complete line of all the latest designs in Jewelry; an endless variety of Fancy Goods, all the celebrated makes of Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Opera, Field and Spy Glasses, Pistols, Revolvers, and thousands of useful articles, all arranged in separate Departments, ranging in prices marked in plain figures from 10 cents to $150.

The Department Store is the acknowledged headquarters for bargains.

59 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Mellon's New Iron Front Building,
(Opposite New City Hall),
NO. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

N. HOLMES & SONS
BANKERS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

WANAMAKER
and BROWN,
THE POPULAR
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHIERS
HAVE DETERMINED TO
DISCONTINUE
THEIR
BRANCH
Clothing House!
AT
62 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH.
Lease Expires Next Month.

We will therefore sell our entire stock of Superior Clothing

AT ACTUAL COST,
Rather than pay transportation back to Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CLOTHING MEN.
We offer a splendid opportunity to Dealers to lay in a supply of our elegantly made garments at great bargains.

Wanamaker & Brown

Furs!
MISSES' FURS!
Ladies' Furs.
CHILDREN'S FURS.
Gents' Furs!
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House,
149 & 151 Wood St.
Call and examine Prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

PAPER
Sack Manufactory
The Largest in the West.
GODFREY & CLARK,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
DOUBLE SATCHEL BOTTOM
Flour Sacks,
Buckwheat and Corn Meal Sacks.
☞Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks, on hand and printed to order.
☞Sole Agents for the Celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain Sixteen Sheets.
☞Liberal Discount to the wholesale trade.
270 Liberty Street.

Muslin Underwear
MARKED DOWN.
Ladies' Chemise,
Night Dresses,
Skirts, &c.,
Greatly reduced in price to close out. Assortment now complete at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

FINE OLD
WHISKIES, GINS,
Brandies, Segars,
German and Native Wines,
ISAAC STERN,
162 Federal Street,
Above the Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY.

ALEX. CARSON,
Wholesale in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Wines, Liquors,
AND CIGARS.
☞A Large Stock of OLD WHISKY on hand
360 Liberty St.,
One block below Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
my 30-d

H. W. BEAUMONT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers
Wines and Liquors,
No. 6 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh Pa
Hotels, Taverns and Families Supplied.

COPYING PRESSES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT
145 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT HORNE & CO'S.
77 and 79
MARKET
STREET.
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS
Of Popular Makes.
BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck & Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,
New Black Alpacas.

PURE MOHAIRS,
DRILLINGS.
DRESS LININGS,
PAPER MUSLINS,
CAMBRICS,
Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices.
Also large additions to stock of
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS,
NECK RUFFLINGS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
CORDED SATINS,
FRINGES, GIMPS,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS,
And Small Trimmings Generally.

Ladies' Furs!
Ladies' Furs!
Ladies' Furs!
BEAUTIFUL SETS IN
Black Lynx Boas, Scarf and Muff
Bl'k Martin Boas, Scarf and Muff
Black Seal Boas, Scarf and Muff
Blk Seal Boas, Scarf and Sacques
Astrachan Sacques and Muffs.
Astrachan Collars and Boas.
MISSES & CHILDRENS FURS
In great variety, embracing many novelties. Our stock is fresh and well selected, and at prices as low as the lowest. We have a fine assortment of
Gents' Fur Collars!
GAUNTLETS!
And Capes in Seal, Otter, Beaver Nutria, &c.,
AT
PAULSON'S,
73 WOOD STREET.

JAMES BOWN,
Manufacturer and Importer of
SHOT GUNS,
Rifles and Pistols,
And dealer in all kinds of
Fire Arms and Amunition.
Also Headquarters for
SKATES!
Comprising all the latest styles of the times, such as BARNEY & BERRY, AMERICAN RINK, and NEW YORK CLUB, also Day's celebrated improved NEW YORK CLUB SKATES, Clamp's WORKING OBLIQUELY, which prevent the skates bearing down while on the foot, together with a full line of WoodTop Skates for ladies' men and boys at very low prices. Call at 136 Wood street and be convinced of the above facts. dec14

REMOVED.
GILL & BRO.
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House,
Have removed to the new, large and elegant FOUR STORY IRON FRONT warehouse,
NO. 253 LIBERTY ST,
Five doors from head of Wood street, and are now receiving one of the
Largest Spring Stocks
ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.
☞*All Goods Sold at the LOWEST Eastern Prices.*

A Rare Opportunity.
The well assorted stock of
GROCERIES,
Now in store at
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE,
With Fixtures and Lease of same is offered FOR SALE AT COST, by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the wholesale business. The store has a good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the wholesale business. For further particulars inquire of
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
No. 112 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.
jan 29

CURTAINS!
Cornices,
Comforts,
Blankets,
Mattresses,
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
55 Market Street.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
Merchant Tailor,
No 10 Sixth St., late St. Clair,
Has just received a large and well selected stock of
Fall and Winter Cloths,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Etc.,
Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLANBRING, who has been connected with this house for many years.

SEMPLE'S
1873. Feb. 14. 1873.
NEW GOODS
SPECIALTIES.
At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Rep.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Mohairs, &c.,
In Great Variety.
Also, sole Agent for Western Pennsylvania for the
Celebrated Bazar Patterns
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

A. W. ERWIN and CO.
ARE NOW OPENING NEW
Spring Goods
AT
172 AND 174
Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BLACK ALPACAS.
Extra good value at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.

WHITE ALPACAS.
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.

BLACK SILKS!
We invite special attention to our Black Silk Department, which for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.

Also new styles and colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS!
Silk Mixed Poplins,
CHENE MOHAIR
Plain Alpacas and Poplins,
All Wool Cashmeres,
Green and Black Striped Poplins, Black and White Poplins, all at popular prices.

White Goods
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of Swiss makes, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Spot Swiss, Striped Swiss, Striped Nainsooks, White P. K., Victoria Lawn, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of both wholesale and retail buyers, as the assortment is very complete and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotation.

Housekeeping Goods.
Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Furniture Checks, &c., at low prices.

We are receiving and opening NEW GOODS every day, thus keeping our stock always full, fresh and complete.

A. W. Erwin & Co,
172 AND 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

NEWSPAPER, PAMPHLET
Patent Medicine and Coffee Label printing, presswork and binding done neatly and promptly by
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO,
No. 5 Union Street, Pittsburgh.
61.eodly

DRY GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
William Semple's
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8⅓c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins.
At 8⅓c, all Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Ticking Checks, &c.,
A Full Stock at Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

HOMESTEAD!
NORTH HOMESTEAD!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE!
Homestead Park!
The Homestead Bank
AND
Life Insurance Co.
Offers at private sale, on its special terms—ten payments, no interest, and life insurance without charge—a few very fine building sites at HOMESTEAD, on the P. C. & V. R. R., and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.
The Company takes this occasion to announce that it has secured a large and handsome property, which will be known as
Homestead Terrace.
A level plateau on the A. V. R. R. and Wildwood avenue, two miles this side of Verona borough. It is the first desirable outlet on this line, and will be a convenient and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories or the upper wards, from whence the commuted fare will hardly exceed that on the street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring "quarter acres" within the reach of those with very limited means, and will be ready for market at an early day.
ALSO,
Over 200 acres, 3½ miles from the city, on Pan Handle Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similitude of an Ornamental Park, with avenues conforming to the natural surface, and lots in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and forever adding to the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as
HOMESTEAD PARK,
And as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a
BEAUTIFUL HOME.
As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.
It Will Pay Every One
To call at the Bank, 186 Smithfield street, and get full information before purchasing elsewhere.

THE OLD ORIGINAL
PITTSBURGH BOTTLING HOUSE!
H. W. Buffum
& Co.,
22, 24 & 26 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844 BY H. W. BUFFUM
This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their CELEBRATED Sarsaparilla, Mineral Water, Raspberry, Champagne Cider, Kenett and Winterton Ales, Imported London Porter and Allsopp's Ales for family use

Dry Goods Reduced.
Shawls! Blankets!
CASSIMERES
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Barred and Plain Flannels
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

SEAMLESS KIDS!
In splendid shades.
BLACKS,
BROWNS,
SLATES,
WHITES,
And a beautiful line of OPERA SHADES, in one two and three buttons and Marquise.
MACRUM and CARLISLE
27 Fifth Ave.

GRAVEL

ROOFING

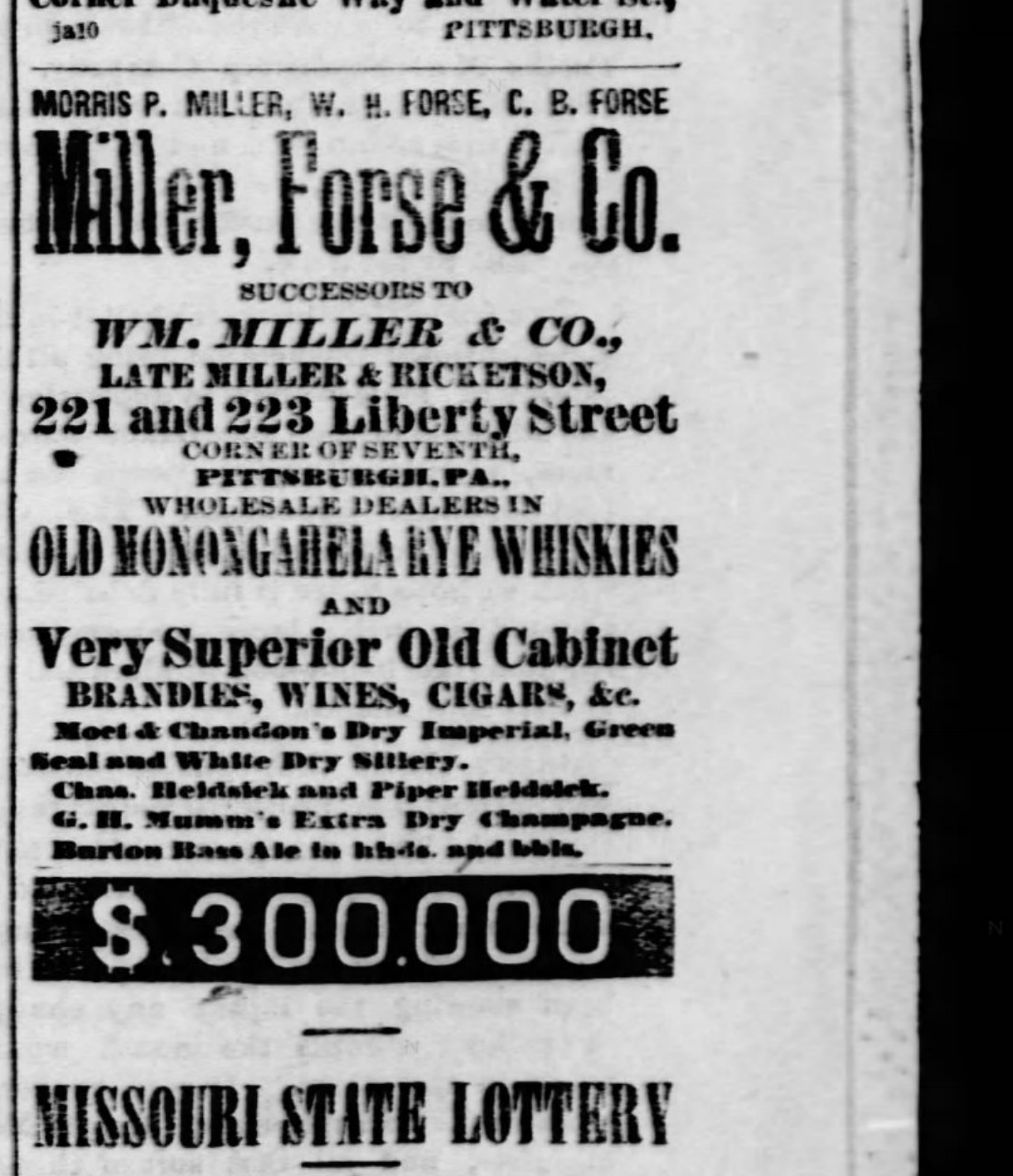
S. GRAY & SONS
ARE RECEIVING NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS
Daily, For Gent's Wear.
47 SIXTH ST.
jan12-eod

IRON CITY VARNISHING WORKS.
ROTTER & DASCHBACH.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Varnishes and Japans,
TWENTY-SECOND STREET.
Near Steam Ferry Landing, 25th Ward
SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
jal7:1md.

ALLEGHENY.
Specialties at Counter
FOR
Friday, Feb. 14th.
At 37½c, White Skirts.
At 50c, Buff Skirts, Stamped.
At 62½c, Wool Embossed Skirts.
At 25c, Hemmed, Stitched, Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 75c.
At 25c, Gents' Hemstitched Hdk'fs, all Linen.
At 50c, Embroidered Linen Collars worth $1.
At $1, Embroidered Linen Sets worth $2.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 37½c, Children's Linen Aprons.
At 50c, Black Alpaca Aprons.
At 25c, Ladies' Colored Love Veils.
At 30c, Ladies' Colored Silk Ties, worth $2.

Hamburg Edgings.
Stamped Work.
Lace Collars, Underwear,
Childrens' Waists, Laces,
Robes, Skirts, Piques, &c.
To all of the above the attention of buyers is respectfully invited, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

WELLMAN'S
PATENT
REFLECTOR
GRATE and STOVE.



This stove is simply a portable Grate, intended to be used where the flue is too small to admit the ordinary grate. Where the chimney is sufficiently large the grate can be set into the jamb in the usual way. The advantages claimed for this invention are as follows:
First—As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.
Second—It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room which, in the ordinary grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
Third—The combustion is perfect. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
Fourth—As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
Fifth—It is highly ornamental.
Sixth—It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
Seventh—A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with greater brilliancy and intensity of heat.
☞Send for a Descriptive Circular containing testimonials from those who have used the "Wellman's Patent."

L. H. SMITH & CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Duquesne Way and Water St.,
ja10 PITTSBURGH.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, C. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty Street
CORNER OF SEVENTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES
AND
Very Superior Old Cabinet
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY
Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class O to be Drawn February 28, 1873.
5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.
☞Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
☞The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
☞We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.
☞Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
PostOffice Box 2446 ST. LOUIS
may

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works
FOUNDED A. D. 1832.
J. K. Moorhead & Co.
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT Platform and Counter
SCALES,
James Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Patent and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Chartered in 1862. Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office. Board of Managers.
GEORGE A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
mw JOHN H. BAILEY, Solicitor.

JOSEPH SPENCER..........ROBERT LIDDELL,
JAMES M'KAY..........ROBERT WATSON
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
Maltsters and Brewers,
24th and Smallman Sts Pittsburgh Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Security Trust Co.

corporated by the Legislature of Penn'a.

No. 64 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000 00.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........DAVID GREGG.

DIRECTORS:
James T. Brady,
David Gregg,
B. L. Fahnestock,
Daniel Euwer,
Wm. Wells,
J. V. McDonald,
Hon. Robt. M'Knight,
Hartley Howard,
L. J. Blanchard,
C. S. [illegible],
Philip Bentel,
Benj. Singerly.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits solicited and Interest Allowed on the same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.
ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.

SHOE AND LEATHER SAVINGS BANK,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..........$200,000

George H. Anderson,
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G. Follansbee,
J. S. Reymer,
D. R. Davidson,
M. W. Rankin,
Jno. P. Scott,
J. S. Boreland,
R. H. Palmer, Jr.

GEO H. ANDERSON, President. JNO. D. FRASER, Cashier.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Money loaned on mortgages, bills of exchange, notes, and all good securities.
Accounts of banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets daily at 11:30 o'clock for discounting. je25-lyd

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

NO. 423 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL..........$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits in Sums of $1 00 and Upwards Received

Deposits received and six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

DIRECTORS:
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Wm. S. Brickell,
Wm. Smith,
James Taylor,
P. Hanns,
Jacob Ahl,
Wm. Crawford, Jr.,
Chas. H. Armstrong,
Wm. J. Friday,
M. Graver,
C. Van Buren,
H. Gerwig.

ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GREER, Cashier.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL..........$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE
In Safe Deposit Company's Building.

President—HENRY LLOYD;
Vice President—WM. REA.

TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd,
Thos. Wightman,
R. H. Hartley,
Wm. Rea,
N. P. Jones,
G. W. Hailman,
Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.

Sec'y and Treas.—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Drafts sold on principal cities of Europe and tickets by National Line of Steamers.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK

OF ALLEGHENY,
Cor. of Federal and Lacock Street.

CAPITAL..........$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

SAMUEL E. HARTMAN, President
S. P. YOUNG, Cashier. | S. C. SHOYER, Solicitor

DIRECTORS:
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Robert Robinson,
S. B. Smith,
Richard Jenkinson,
Robert Forrester,
J. C. Patterson,
Samuel Dyer,
W. H. Burt,
W. G. Gibson.

On Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock to receive deposits.
Drafts sold on England, Ireland, Germany, &c.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

United States Government Depository.

82 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL PAID IN..........$300,000
With Privilege of increase to..........$500,000

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

5-20 U. S. COUPON BONDS
Exchanged into Registered Bonds without charge. Government securities furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

THOMAS DONNELLY, President.
THOMAS SMITH, Vice President.
S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
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N. J. Bigley,
John Mellon,
John S. Willock,
Thomas Smith,
James M. Bailey,
D. H. Toomy,
Alex. Patterson,
W. W. M'Gregor.

CITY BANK,

Corner Smithfield St. and Sixth Ave',
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..........$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Dominick Ihmsen,
Thomas Rourke,
Patrick Kane,
James Callery,
Thomas Barnes,
Charles Maginn,
Theo. E. Tack,
Terrence Campbell,
James Phelan,
H. A. Freyvogle,
J. S. Adams,
R. J. Grace,
P. Le Goullon.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM Solicitor.

DRAFTS

—ON—

England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy,

AT LOW RATES.

ARTISAN'S DEPOSIT BANK
No. 41 Wood St., cor. 3d Avenue.

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The Daily Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873.

INEXORABLE.

David the Psalmist, the marvelous king,
To his golden harp song once and again;
Down through the ages I hear his voice ring,
"The years of a man they are three-score-and-ten."

But what if the man or woman, we'll say,
Has a heart of fire, and blood like new wine,
Can find Heaven's own bliss in a Summer's day,
And in human eyes sees a light divine?

The life that was given for seventy years,
What if he squanders it all in a score?
If, in ardent joys and agonized tears,
He consumes it all till he has no more?

Say, what shall become of the spendthrift, then,
Who has lived his life, yet who is not old—
Such long years left before three-score-and-ten,
And the fire burned out, and the ashes cold!

Oh stately psalmist! oh marvellous king!
Through the dim ages I hear thee again;
Without change, without pity, I still hear thee sing,
"The years of a man they are three-score-and-ten."

THE RIVER PO.

Character of the Stream—Dangers from Floods.

It is hard to get at the historical records of the river more than 2,000 years ago, though we may form a good guess as to its earlier geological history. Within the historical period extensive lakes and marshes (some of them probably old sea lagoons) lay within its plains, since gradually filled with sediment by periodical floods. Great lines of dikes, partly of unknown antiquity, border the winding river for a length of about 200 miles from Piacenza to its mouth, and throughout this course its breadth varies from 400 to 600 yards. Through all its many windings, from Chivasso downward, alluvial islands diversify its course, and deserted channels here and there mark the ancient aberrations of the river. The guard against the devastating effects of floods, and to check such aberrations, the dikes were raised; and in this contest of man with nature, the result has been that the alluvial flats on either side of the river outside the dikes have for long received but little addition of surface sediment, and their level is nearly stationary. It thus happens that the most of the sediment that in old times would have been spread by overflows across the land, is now hurried along towards the Adriatic, there, with the help of the Adige steadily to advance the far-spreading alluvial flats that form the delta of the two rivers. As the embanking of the river went on from age to age, so just in proportion has the annual amount of the formation of the delta been accelerated. The town of Adria, a seaport of the Adriatic in the reign of Augustus, is now fourteen miles from the shore, and the ancient lagoon of Ravenna has long since been filled up, chiefly by the mud brought down by an ancient arm of the Po. But the confined river, unable by annual floods to dispose of part of its sediment, just as the dikes were increased in height, gradually raised its bottom by the deposition there of a portion of the transported material, so that to prevent its overflow it is said that the embankments have been raised so high that at Ravenna the full flooded river often runs higher than the tops of the houses, and the safety of the neighboring country is a constant source of anxiety to the inhabitants. All these dangers have been much increased by the wanton destruction of the forests of the Alps and Appennines, for when the shelter of the wood is gone, the heavy rains of summer easily washed the soil from the slopes down into the river, and many an upland pasture has by this process been turned into bare rock. In this way it happens that during the historical period the quantity of detritus borne onward by the Po has much increased; the level of its bottom, is, therefore, more rapidly raised, and whereas between the years 1200 and 1600 the delta advanced on an average only about twenty-five yards a year, from 1600 to the year 1800 the increase has been more than seventy yards.

At last a season comes like the present, when long-continued rain falls alike on mountains and plains, and the floods, swollen by the rapidly-thawing glaciers, steadily increase the volume of the rivers, till at length they rise to the very brim of their embankments; and in spite of the long-continued precautions of man, the rivers, and most of all the Po, have broken across their prescribed bounds and whelmed in sheets of water hundreds of square miles of the fertile plains of Lombardy. When these vast lakes subside, or are absorbed by the air and the soil, who can estimate the havoc and destruction produced by the whelming waters, out of which the tree-top and roofs of buildings are now standing? Houses and even churches have been swept away, sand and gravel bury the meadows, and many a year must pass before the 20,000 families now houseless shall, by unremittent labor, restore the ravaged fields to their old fertility. It is a hard thing to say, but such is one of the almost inevitable results of man's struggle with great rivers, when for ages he has striven to confine them. But by foresight and skill much may be done; and if the great old forests of the mountains were allowed to reassert themselves, the recurring danger would in time become less than now. But to be even nearly safe, dredging must if possible, be added to embanking, so as to keep the long incline of the river-bottom, at an average level, otherwise the time in the far future must come when Nature must of necessity overcome even the best-directed efforts of man.—[Macmillan's Magazine.

◆

Two Women on the Block.

A Naples correspondent furnishes the following in regard to the execution of Rose Porro and Margarite Coraldi, the baby farmers:

At the close of the prayers for the dying, the executioner appeared, wearing a black mask and black singlet shirt. Assisted by the jailer the executioner pinioned the arms of the criminals. The plain white collars around the doomed women's necks were removed, and all being ready the living cortege moved through two passageways until the place of execution presented itself. It was a very unique sight. At the extremity of a small, stone-surrounded and stone-bottomed yard is a flat rock shaped into a platform about eight feet square and two in height. On one end of this old stage, upon which only the last act is ever performed, there is a very narrow step, for only the executioner and his help, the jailer, use it. In the centre of the platform stood a block, the old block mentioned above, with a little bolt or hook in front for fastening the neck securely. The unfortunate women when confronting this scene prayed aloud and cried hysterically. The usual prayers were recited, and when concluded the jailer passed to the executioner a long instrument in an ancient looking scabbard of leather covered with steel and brass plaitings. The executioner, though evidently a young man, seemed familiar with the paraphernalia of his sorrowful craft. He adroitly unclasped the heavy scabbard, drew forth

A LARGE GLISTENING AXE.

with a blade like a colossal razor; and took up his position on the rear of the platform. The criminal's eyes were bandaged with long strips of linen, which left enough to bind the head to the block.

Rose Porro was first conducted to the block, and when the jailor was about to place the linen over her eyes she staggered back and made a violent movement with her hands as if she would burst her pinions. But the chaplain's voice calmed her, and according to his admonition she repeated the divine prayer, "Into Thy hands, O Lord I commend my spirit," and fell upon her knees. Margarite Coraldi was removed to the entrance of the yard, and prevented from witnessing her accomplice's death. The prison bell of Castle d'Novo was now tolling slowly, the clergy and nuns were praying fervently, and Rose Porro's neck was made fast to the block and exposed to the glittering axe of the executioner. The chief warden of the castle, who may be called a sheriff, came near the platform in company with two medical men and the Sindaco. A number of prominent people, including members of the principal Neapolitan and provincial papers were admitted barely in time. The chief warden motioned to all present to preserve strict silence, and then turning toward the executioner he raised his right hand—the signal for the fatal blow. The executioner, whose mask had been staring weirdly at the sheriff awaiting that signal, lifted his weapon and stepped to the left side of the prisoner. He raised the axe about one foot from the neck of Rose Porro by way of taking aim, and then swinging it above his head, he brought the heavy blade down with all his might, and

THE HEAD DROPPED OVER THE BLOCK.

The trunk rose nearly a foot and a half, as if living, by the sudden spasmodic action of the severed nerves. A litter was immediately at hand, and the trunk and head of what was Rose Porro, the infamous baby farmer, were removed, and Margarite Coraldi was led to the block. She prayed constantly and did not evince any great fear until her head was forced on the fatal stand, when she uttered a brief, nervous scream. Her head was not completely severed with its first blow. The skin of the front of the neck remained uncut, and the body swinging back exposed a ghastly gap which made every spectator shudder, and caused the platform to be smeared with blood. A pall was thrown over the body and its head and both were removed on a litter to await, like Porro's corpse burial in unconsecrated ground.

The fulfilling of the executioner's contract was to wipe and get the axe he used and replace it in the scabbard fit for future emergencies.

◆

Milk Cooling.

The following mode of cooling milk is now practiced by the Chicago milk dealers, they having discarded the use of ice:

A can is filled with milk and is placed (with the cover off) in a stream of spring water till the temperature of the milk is very nearly the same as that of the water; the milk is not stirred while the cooling process is going on. Most farmers have a cooling vat of a capacity four times as large as the milk vessels that are placed in it. The cans are placed on slats near the bottom, and an arrangement is made whereby the cooler water from the spring flows in at the bottom, while the water warmed by the milk flows off at the top. The water should stand an inch over the body of the can. With good conveniences, milk, in ordinary sized cans, may be cooled in about thirty minutes. Where farmers have no springs they rely on water pumped from wells. When the milk has been cooled in this manner, the covers are put in place and the cans are covered with blankets, if they are exposed to the sun. Nearly all the dairymen now unite in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly, as by the use of ice or the employment of patent coolers. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as it is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice.

◆

Elegance and Richness.

The most elegant and costly costume ever made in Paris was sent to a lady for the fancy dress ball in New York. The first outside skirt is made of gold cloth: over the front of this are extended threads of pearls, so as to form squares; in the centre of each is a different flower made of imitation jewel. The second jupe is made of white satin embroidered in silver, with a flounce of old lace placed round the edge, and turning upwards. The heavy folds on each side are retained by jewels, and the long pointed corsage is covered with them in front. The court mantle of sky-blue satin is caught up on the shoulders underneath a ruff of gold lace upheld by invisible wires; the mantle has no ornament whatever, but is faced all around with ermine. Strings of pearls and diamonds adorn the neck and arms. In the high coiffure, Dune style, is to be placed a miniature vessel under full sail; over this, garlands of flowers are strewn, and serve to retain the structure in its position. The costume cost nearly two thousand dollars, including the jewels and lace; more than two months were spent upon the drawings and subsequent preparation of the dress.

◆

VARIETIES.

A WESTERN woman whipped a man who had slandered her husband. She was arrested and fined, and her ungrateful spouse refuses to pay the fine.

"How hollow it sounds!" said a patient under the movement cure, as the physician was vigorously sounding his chest. "Oh, that's nothing!" said the doctor; "wait till we get to the head!"

AN old minister, the other day, asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church. "I don't know," she said, "unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whisky in the pew."

A GENTLEMAN going to Texas asked a friend for a letter of introduction. The friend opened a drawer, took out a large and handsome spring bladed dagger-knife and a six-chambered revolver, and gave them to him.

A LITTLE boy was sent to a shop for some eggs. Before reaching home he dropped them. In answer to his mother, who asked, "Did you break any?" he replied, "No, I didn't break any, but the shells came off from some of them."

AN inebriated Bostonian was carried out of a theatre a few nights ago, when fast asleep, by a policeman, who without waking him simply deposited him in a neighboring doorway, where he was subsequently found nearly frozen.

DAN CASTELLO the circus man, has been sued by a mass of woman weighing 600 pounds, for the wages to which she considering herself entitled for traveling long with him as a side-show. The jury gave her a verdict for all the money she claimed; her adipose tissue was valued at $25 a week, which is just 4½ cents per pound per week.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND, the well known naturalist, has published a letter in which he denounces the folly and cruelty of killing seals in March, and leaving the young to die of starvation. Mr. Buckland is in favor of a law forbidding the prosecution of the seal fishery before April the 6th in each year, by which time the young are well developed, and able to take care of themselves. In March the skin of a young seal is only worth about one shilling, but a few weeks later its value is increased three or four fold, and a good deal of oil, moreover, may be extracted from the body.

THE Auburn News tells this: "As the New York Central train which leaves this station at 8:30 A. M., going east, was in the vicinity of Geddes, Saturday morning a little boy was sliding down hill, and slid under the train, which was suddenly checked by the engineer, in order to pick up the mangled and fearfully mutilated remains of the little sufferer. The train had run only the length of two cars before stopping, after the sled ran under it, and between the forward and rear trucks. Jumping from his engine and rushing to the rear, the engineer reached underneath the car and dragged out the crushed and shattered sled—while the boy scooted off across lots, with his hair sticking straight up."

A NAVAL officer gives the following rules for the construction of the National flag. The width of the flag should be equal to thirteen stripes (one for each State of the Union at the time of the Revolution), alternately red and white, the upper and lower stripes being red. The length of the flag should equal 22½ stripes. The union (or blue square at the upper head corner nearest the flag-staff) should be in length two-fifths of the length of the flag, or equal to nine stripes, and in width equal to seven stripes, which will give a white stripe immediately below the union. The stars in the union are one for each State existing—37—arranged in six perpendicular rows of six each, with one star following the centerjo the last row.

A LONDON correspondent says this of the late Emperor Napoleon: "On Tuesday while the body was lying in state I was with a company of journalists at Chiselhurst, in the 'Tiger' Inn when some one said, 'well, Napoleon has gone to his'—'Maker,' chimed in another of the party; pointing at the same time to a portrait of Palmerston on the wall. The cynical remark could not be gainsayed; Palmerston was the maker of Napoleon III. He found him a dishonored and bloodstained usurper, snubbed by every Sovereign of Europe, and in payment for a commercial treaty pledged him that Queen Victoria would stoop to tie the garter on his knee, and offer her cheek to his kiss. This made Louis Napoleon respectable; this made him strong. It was this alliance that his despotism was enabled to last twenty years."

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—AFTER Dec. 23, 1872, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:45 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	12:40 p m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Pacific Ex	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:50 p m
Wall's No. 1	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac No 1	7:20 a m
Wall's Ac No 3	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsbrug Ac. No. 2	2:40 p m	Wall's No. 2	9:10 a m
Wall's No. 4	3:?0 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	1:00 p m	Wall's No. 3	1:45 p m
Brinton No 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Brinton No 2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4:45 p m
Wall's No 5	6:15 p m	Wall's No 5	5:55 p m
Brinton No 3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2	6:50 p m
Wall's No 6	11:05 p m	Brinton No 3	7:25 p m
		Brinton No 4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia, 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:00 p. m.; Washington, 5:40 p. m.; New York, 6:34 p. m.
Chicago Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 p. m., Philadelphia, 2:50 a. m., New York, 6:50 a. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 10:45 p. m.; Philadelphia, 2:50 a. m. Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington, 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:50 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6:55 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg, 5:45 a. m.; Philadelphia, 9:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 9:00 a. m.; Washington, 11:30 a. m.; New York 1:03 p. m.
The Church Train leave Wall's Station on Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 p. m.; leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where through tickets, commutation tickets and local tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Company on orders left at the office. For further information apply to
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad.

CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1872, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
1 M'Keespt ac.	6:30 a m	1 M'Keespt ac.	6:40 a m
Through Mail.	6:55 a m	W Newton ac.	8.25 a m
Mixed way	9:00 a m	Confluence ac.	10:45 a m
2 M'Keespt ac.	11:10 a m	2 M'Keespt ac.	12:10 p m
Confluence ac.	3:25 p m	3 M'Keespt ac.	2:05 p m
W. Newton ac	4:35 p m	Mixed way	3:20 p m
3 M'Keespt ac.	5:25 p m	Through Mail.	5:55 p m
4 M'Keespt ac	6:15 p m	4 M'Keesp't ac	7:45 p m
Braddock's ac.	11:00 p m	Braddock's ac	12:30 a m
*Church train.	1:00 p m	*Church train.	10:05 a m

*Sundays only.
All other trains daily, except Sunday. Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
Through Mail makes connection at Bridgeport for Bedford Springs.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R'y can be procured any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST, Passenger Agent,
No. 43 Fifth Avenue, or
At Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Gen'l Sup't.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after December 23, 1872, the passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal Street depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(Allegheny Time.)

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:50 a m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:35 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:25 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:25 a m
Claremont Ac. No. 1	11:10 a m	Express	10:30 a m
Express	2:10 p m	Claremont Ac. No. 1	1:08 p m
Springdale Ac. No. 1	3:20 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	3:49 p m
Freeport Ac No. 2	4:40 p m	Mail	5:45 p m
Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m	Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:25 p m

Above trains run daily, except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday, at 8:20 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 p. m., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 p. m.
The 6:50 a. m. train and 2:10 p. m. train from Allegheny city, make direct connection for Butler.
For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
Gen'l Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RY. CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—From December 23, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cl. & Wl. Ml.	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Erie & Ygn. Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi. & St. L Ex	4:58 p m
Chicago Ex	9:23 a m	Cl & W'g Ex	3:54 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex	1:28 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:23 p m
Pacific Ex	1:43 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	8:33 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:28 p m	Chicago Mail	8:23 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
DEPART F'M ALLEGH'Y		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY	
B'r Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:23 a m	B'r Falls Ac.	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08 p m	Enon Ac.	8:58 a m
N. Castle Ac.	1:08 p m	N. Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac.	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:28 p m	B'r Falls Ac.	2:23 p m
B'r Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:42 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sun.	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sun.	9:58 a m
Chicago Express will leave daily		Chicago Express arrives daily	

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily. Sundays excepted.
F. R. MEYERS,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan Handle Route.—After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex.	2:23 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	McDonald Ac.	6:58 a m
Washing'n Ac.	8:48 a m	Washing'n Ac.	8:28 a m
Pacific Ex	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:38 p m
Southern Ex	2:13 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	6:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Fast Line	8:28 p m
Sunday Ch. Tr.	1:13 p m	Sunday Ch. Tr.	10:03 a m

The 2:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
The 12:38 p. m. Cincinnati Express arrives daily.
All other trains will run daily except Sunday.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washing'n Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m. and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m., returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 p. m.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, three through trains daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh—city time—for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Buffalo Ex	7:40 a m	8:10 p m
Day Express	12:50 p m	5:00 p m
Night Express	9:10 p m	6:10 a m
Brady's Bend Acc.	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
1st Soda Works Acc.	9:30 a m	8:25 a m
2d Soda Works Acc.	5:55 p m	5:45 p m
1st Hulton Acc'n	6:50 a m	6:40 a m
2d Hulton	11:50 a m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	4:35 p m	2:00 p m
4th Hulton Acc.	10:50 p m	7:15 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., arriving at Parker at 11:40 a. m.; returning leaves Parker at 4:25 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m., stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. and leaves at 12:50 p. m.
Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through tickets, commutation and local tickets can be procured at the ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.
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PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band, and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second avenue, immediately above the upper Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Special attention given to Fine Sheet.
jel1d-y

GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WOOD AND IRON WORKING MACHINERY,
Manufacturers of Steamboat Supplies of all kinds. Blake's Patent Steam Pumps.
75 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
jy27

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Manufacturers of Homogeneous Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Extra Refined Tool Cast Steel, Patent Rolled Saw Plates, Cast and German Plow and Spring Steel, Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c.
Warehouse, No. 82 Water street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN MOOREHEAD,
Commission Merchant,
For sale of PIG IRON AND BLOOMS, No. 99 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Also, agent for the Pottsville Rolling Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 23, 25, 28, 33, 40, 45 and 50 pounds to the yard, and street rails, Philadelphia pattern, 45 pounds to the yard.

GILLESPIE, J. J. & CO., 86 WOOD street, manufacturers of Looking Glasses.
J. J. Gillespie. A. S. Wall. A. S. Gillespie.

BARR & MOSER, ARCHITECTS,
Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair (now Sixth) street, Pittsburgh.
U. BARR. H. MOSER.

BURKE & BARNES, 129 AND 131
Third avenue, Fire Proof Salamander Safes, Vault Doors, Burglar Proof Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON.

An Important Session—The President Reconsiders His Determination to Swing Round the South.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—There was a long and earnest cabinet consultation to-day, the principal subject of discussion being the condition of public business. At the end of the conversation, the President announced that after due consideration of the matter, he had arrived at the conclusion that it would be proper to defer his contemplated visit to the South. The condition of business which will be created by the incoming of the new administration, will be such as to require his presence and that of the cabinet in Washington. For these reasons he will not visit the Southern States in March, as he had intended if the public service would admit.

An Extra Session of the Senate Determined on; But None of the House.

It is also learned that there was some discussion in the Cabinet on the question of calling a session of the next Congress, but there were no intimations that such a call would be made, though the new Senate will be called to meet in extraordinary session on the 4th of March, and a proclamation will be issued to that effect probably to-morrow. It seems to be believed by all prominent officers of the Government here that the public business before Congress, that is the appropriation bills, which are necessary to be passed, can be completed before the 4th of March, and thus there will be no reason for a called session of both Houses.

There will be several very important matters for the consideration of the Senate.

Executive Business.

The President to-day respited until March 28 ex-policeman O'Brien, sentenced to be hung on the 28th of this month.

The President has signed an act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the plans and estimates to be made and a suitable site to be provided for a public building at Memphis, Tenn. Also the act authorizing the construction of a fire proof building at Lincoln, Nebraska. Also for the construction of a Court House, Postoffice and other Government offices at Grand Rapids, Mich. Also the act to remit the excise tax upon alcohol used by the university for scientific purposes.

Will Colfax be Impeached.

The House Committee on Judiciary have not yet met to consider whether there is sufficient cause from the evidence before the Poland Committee to prefer articles of impeachment against any public officer. According to the report the committee with one or two exceptions, will report adversely to any such proceedings.

The Pacific Mail Swindle.

A large number of witnesses have been summoned to give testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means as to money having been used by the Pacific Mail Steamship company to procure legislation. Some of the witnesses are already in Washington including a member of the House of Representatives, and several gentlemen connected with ship building and transportation.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

Matters in the Metropolis—A Frightful Record of Crime.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Rosenzweig, the alleged murderer of Alice Bowelsby who was recently brought here from Sing Sing on a writ of error, and granted a new trial. Though he had been sentenced to seven years, he was indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for murder in the first degree, and will probably be arraigned on Monday.

The Grand Jury have returned the two old indictments against Thomas C. Fields, on a charge of bribery, and they are now in the hands of the District Attorney.

Thomas Brougham, aged sixteen, went into a saloon in Newark last night and called for a drink, which being refused by the woman in attendance, Brougham threw a tumbler at her, striking her near the temple, and fatally injuring her. Brougham was arrested.

A diabolical attempt was made last night to burn a tenement house in Brooklyn containing twenty persons. Rags were saturated with kerosene and fired in the cellar; but little damage was done. The case is being investigated.

The grand jury to-day made a presentation in relation to the defalcation of the Walkill bank, charging A. R. Hurlburt, late Comptroller of Currency, with gross and criminal neglect in assisting the President and Cashier of the bank in concealing its rotten condition, which was known to the Comptroller as early as February 14, 1871, and also charging Wm. M. Graham and Chas. H. Horton, President and Cashier of the bank, with the embezzlement of its funds. A copy of the indictment will be presented to the following persons: the Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Chairman of the House and Senate Committees on Banking.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day, a section was adopted, providing that the Erie, Champaign, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals shall remain the property of the State forever. The section says nothing in regard to the other canals.

THE RIVERS.

At Home.

The marks last evening indicated about eleven feet and rising. The weather was very strong on the river and the towboats experienced a good deal of difficulty in handling their tows.

The departures yesterday include the Emperor for St. Louis, Carrie Brooks for Wheeling and Granite State for Portsmouth.

The repairs on Lock No. 3 were expected to be completed and the Lock ready for the passage of boats by this morning, at all events the mail packets will leave as usual.

The steamer Brill, Capt. Cox, is fast filling up for Nashville. She will have dispatch.

A number of towboats will take their departure to-day and and to-morrow.

Lower Ports.

CAIRO, February 21.—River risen 8 inches.

Weather clear; thermometer 34°.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—River falling with 41 feet.

Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Weather clear and warm.

River rising steadily at the rate of one inch an hour.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—River falling slowly.

Weather cloudy and cold. It froze hard last night and will be the same to-night.

EVANSVILLE, February 21.—Weather—It rained and snowed last night; cold and clear to-day; now cloudy. Mercury 19 to 30°.

River risen 7 inches.

Business fair.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—River risen 6 inches and still rising, with 17 feet and 6 inches in the canal; 15 feet 6 in chute and 71 feet under the bridge.

There was a sudden change in the weather last night with high wind; to-night it is snowing; the mercury fell from 45° to 20° by daylight, and continuing cold, cloudy and windy all day and to-night.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—River stationary.

Weather fair and cold.

VICKSBURG, February 21.—Clear and cold.

River rising.

Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Fresh westerly winds and clear, cool weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

The recent statement that Tweed was going to take his seat as Senator in the New York Legislature has led to the introduction of a bill against allowing the member to take the oath at any time.

The government of Prince Edward's Island has sent a deputation to Ottowa to arrange terms for the admission of that colony into the Dominion.

It appears that the Treasury department has under advisement, as yet, the proposals for a compromise of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which has been recommended by the United States District Attorney.

The Senate Mobilier Committee held a secret session yesterday, in which they examined the evidence taken by the Poland Committee, with the view of making up a report. Nearly all the evidence is now in, and the Committee will probably present their report about the middle of next week. John B. Alley will be examined to-day in relation to the $10,000 given to Senator Harlan by Durant, and if Durant made his claim on the Union Pacific Railroad Company for that sum paid.

The Daily Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

COUNCILS on Monday.

WASHINGTON'S birthday.

BIGAMY is now called "a novel ground for divorce."

ABOUT $4,000 were realized at St. Bridget's Fair.

BILLY WHITE don't like to turn out till his "go to meeting" clothes arrive.

THE Hampton Battery Reception Ball last evening was a brilliant success.

EDITH O'GORMAN, the "escaped none," is lecturing in Philadelphia to ladies (?) only.

KILLYMOON STEWART, has been reinstated, the prosecutors having withdrawn the suit.

THE Fire Department declines to turn out in commemoration of Mr. G. Washington.

HON. ALFRED SLACK, of Allegheny, is the "coming man" for Mayor of the "to be" chartered city.

THE Local Option "Dodgers" are requested to "come up to the centre" this evening at City Hall.

THE Police Committee will meet at City Hall this morning at nine o'clock to review the police force.

UNDER the new charter the Mayor is an ornamental nonentity, all the real power, being vested in two thirds of the Board of Councilmen.

THE voting business at some of the fairs recently held in this city, was reduced to the scientific nicety of a Wall street "bear" movement.

THE bill to make the managers of the Work House elective, instead of appointed by the Prison Board as at present, has been killed in the Senate. "We told you so."

THE Police Department will turn out to-day in honor of the immortal individual "who could not tell a lie, papa; I did it with my little hatchet."

THE Chicago *Times* says: Pittsburgh reduced the price of gas recently, but the monthly gas bills have increased 50 per cent. That gas company ought to go to Congress.

THE new charter provides for two City Solicitors to be known respectively as City Attorney and Corporation Counsel. Here is a chance for encouraging "another young man."

REV. "SWEET BYE BYE" GRAY, formerly of this city, has been licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Church at Topeka, Kansas, and is also Superintendant of a Sabbath School there.

THE anniversary of the Christian Temperance Alliance, will be celebrated this afternoon at two o'clock, in the Second U. P. Church on Sixth avenue. Speakers Revs. Father Hickey and J. D. Herr.

THE number of patriotic and far-seeing citizens who would not object to be Mayor "you know," and who do not object to being considered in the field, even at this early day, is alarmingly on the increase.

REV. HENRY MORGAN, of Boston, (whose course of lectures in the Academy of Music closes this evening) at the request of the jail chaplain delivered his lecture on "Fast Young Men," yesterday at 2 P. M. to the prisoners with much effect. He is an earnest philanthropist. All young men should hear him to-night.

WE understand that Oakes Ames is to start on a lecturing tour after the fourth of March, taking for his subject, "Be sure you're right, and always bring your Memorandum Book along." Should the Library Committee engage Oakes, he would undoubtedly draw one of the largest audiences ever seen in Library Hall.

THE police force, which has been going through the evolutions for some time past, will have an opportunity to-day to display their proficiency in drill. They will undoubtedly present a creditable appearance, will turn out about two hundred strong, in their new uniforms and white gloves, and their "stars" and buttons burnished to a glistening point.

THE questions at issue between the striking job printers and the employers were submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Semple, who rendered his decision yesterday. It is stated that the decision is against all the positions held by the printers. According to the agreement between the parties, this decision will settle the matter, and the strikers will probably resume work.

AN informal meeting of bankers was held yesterday morning at No. 57 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of reorganizing the old stock exchange. After some discussion it was decided to adjourn until next Wednesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, and in the meantime a petition will be circulated among the bankers for signatures setting forth the necessity of organizing such an exchange, and calling on them to meet together at the time mentioned above.

A Check Man Checked.

W. H. Parker, *alias* Foster, who operated on one of our city banks not long since with a fraudulent draft has come to grief. He turned up more recently, it will be recollected, in Zanesville, where he operated still more extensively with worthless drafts and checks, victimizing two of the banks there. The President of one of the victimized banks was here in anxious pursuit of Parker, or whatever his name may be. The pursuit in this direction was ineffectual, but the officers of the bank have not relaxed their efforts, and now, as we learn, they have been successful. Parker has been arrested at Urbana, Ohio, and on Tuesday night was taken to Zanesville, and placed in prison to await trial on a charge of forgery.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

On the arrival of the Wheeling and Parkersburg packet "Courier" at Wheeling on Thursday, a woman and three children disembarked, and took passage on the steamer "Carrie Brooks" for this city. Arriving here yesterday morning, the woman, with her children, left the boat and came up town to a boarding house. Shortly afterwards the steward of the boat missed a pitcher, some towels and other articles from the boat, and immediately suspected the woman of having stolen the things. He went immediately to the boarding house. She indignantly denied the charge and threatened to have him arrested. He persevered in the search however, and found the missing articles in her trunk. The suit was then withdrawn.

Monongahela Bridge.

A bill has been presented in the Senate at Harrisburg for a supplement to the charter of the Monongahela Suspension Bridge, in this city. The supplement is for the purpose of having the time for the erection of the bridge extended ten years. The reason for this extension of time is alleged to be that the company have not sufficient funds for the erection of a new bridge, and in consequence of consolidation and power of Councils to condemn and appraise for public purposes the present bridge, they cannot sell their stock. The construction of a new iron bridge would necessitate an increase of capital amounting to $350,000, as the lowest bid received for a suitable structure of iron was $347,000. The company aver they cannot build a new bridge under these circumstances, and therefore they petition for an extension of time.

Settled.

Yesterday morning an Englishmen, recently arrived in the city, made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Mr. Strang, a St. Clair street pawnbroker, with unfair transactions with him. The prosecutor alleged that Thursday, while a good deal intoxicated, he went into the defendant's place of business, and desired to sell a valuable watch and chain he had brought from England, and the defendant gave him a dollar in money and a watch that was almost worthless, in exchange for his valuable time piece. Some one told the man how he had been cheated, and he went back, insisting on having his own watch and chain again. He was refused, and he left the watch he had received lying on the doorstep, where it was picked up by a policeman. The matter was subsequently amicably settled, the pawnbroker paying for the chain, and the costs in the case.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Coins and Medals Struck During Washington's Administration.

We were shown last evening, by a gentleman of this city of numismatic tastes, a collection of coins and medals struck during the administration of the "Father of His Country."

The collection will be read with interest on the hundredth and forty-first anniversary of the birth of him, who

> Better than than Trajan—lowly lies
> By broad Potomac's shore,
> Hallowing the green declivities
> With glory now and evermore.

The following is a list of the most interesting:

Washington half dollar, silver, 1792—In the centre an eagle, surmounted by Fifteen stars and the inscription, "U. S. of America. Reverse—Bust and inscription "G. Washington, President I." The fifteen stars signify the fifteen States of the new Union, Vermont and Kentucky having joined the original "thirteen," the former in 1791, the latter in 1792.

One cent, 1791; face, small eagle; reverse, bust of Washington.

One cent, 1792; rare; face, G. Washington, President I.; reverse, eagle, and inscription, "United States of America."

One-half cent of 1793; bust of Washington; reverse, ship in full sail; on the periphery the inscription. "Payable in Anglesey, London or Liverpool."

One cent, 1789; bust of Washington; reverse, General of the American Armies, 1776; resigned 1783; president of the United States, 1789; reverse, "Washington—Born in Virginia February 11th, (old style) 1732.

Washington medal, silver, 1797; bust and paraphernalia of war.

Martha Washington silver five cent piece 1792. Inscription, "Liberty, Parent of Security and Industry." Bust of Martha Washington; inscription "Half Disme."

Washington Masonic Medal 1797. Struck while Washington was Grand Master of the Lodge of Alexandria. Face—Bust of Washington. Reverse—Masonic Emblems, Compass, Square, Bible, and inscription: *Amor, Honor, et Justitia*—"Love, Honor, and Justice," and beneath the letters G. W. G. G. M.

New York, Washington cent, face, Bust of Washington, and inscription: *non vi virtute vice*—"Not by force but virtue, conquer." Reverse inscription "Neo Eboracensis, 1786; Figure of Justice.

Washington Funeral Medal, face, Bust of the First President; Inscription: He is in Glory; the World in Tears. Reverse urn, and date, 1799.

Washington Welsh penny struck in 1795, in North Wales, face, Crown and Harp of Nym Gynddd.

Washington U. S. Mint Medal, large, bust and inscription, born 22d of Feb. 1732—died Dec. 14, 1799.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

An Evasion of the Tariff Laws.

The Beaver *Radical* of this week says in refering to the pig-tail problem: Another strong objection to this cheap labor is that it is an evasion of the tariff laws and a violation of their spirit. Instead of importing knives made by cheap labor and paying duties thereon, cheap labor is imported upon which there is no duty, and the knives are manufactured here by such labor, thus evading the tariff, but reaping the advantage of the law, equally, with the successful smuggler, who dodges the Custom House officers and thus gets his goods at cheap labor prices. It is evident that a course, entered upon by our leading manufactories, is directly against fair competition, and tends to break down other establishments of like character, where Chinese labor is not employed, for the very bulwark of protection is broken down, and the contrast between cheap and American labor, is renewed on American soil, in a way that is peculiar.

One way to remedy this injustice, and protect American labor, would be to either tax heavily Chinese labor, or the products of such labor, so as to increase the cost, of production until it shall equal that of American skilled labor. Labor here should be made more valuable and honorable, and whatever opposes this tendency, should be looked upon with distrust.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Farvey vs. Giles, Holden et al., previously reported, yesterday morning returned a verdict for plaintiff for three hundred and fifty dollars. Eight of the jury were in favor of returning a verdict for five thousand dollars, two for the full amount claimed, ten thousand dollars, and two for six and one-fourth cents. A compromise, however, was effected after being out three or four hours, and the above amount, three hundred and fifty dollars, agreed upon.

The case of John McGervey, by his next friend, James McGervey, vs. Bernhard Vanlem, et ux., was next taken up. This is an action for malicious prosecution. The plaintiff was arrested in October, 1871, on oath of defendant, and brought before Mayor Brush, on a charge of larceny. He was imprisoned in the county jail for a period of four months, tried twice in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the jury disagreeing on the first trial and acquitting him on the second. He now brings suit to recover damages—the amount claimed being one thousand dollars. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge McCandless.

In this court yesterday morning, the firm of Mead & McGee, of Warren county, hotel proprietors, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie. A preliminary injunction was also issued in the same case against certain execution creditors.

Abraham B. Durum, of Warren county, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper, because all the creditors live in this city.

On petition of Assignee of E. J. Roberts, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, an order was made authorizing the sale of certain debts, notes and book accounts.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Collier.

The case of Rosanna Geng vs. William Geng, libel in divorce and previously reported, is still on trial.

LOCAL OPTION.

Call For a Mass Meeting at City Hall to Protest Against the Legislative Adjournment "Dodge" on the Local Option Bill.

The following correspondence relative to a mass meeting of citizens at City Hall, on Saturday evening next, to protest against the action of the Ligislature, and the members from this county, in postponing action on the Local Option bill, explains itself:

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, irrespective of party, believing that the interests of our city require an expression of public opinion upon the "Local Option Law" which the Legislature is likely to deprive us of by adjourning whenever it is called up, do hereby request your Honor to issue a call for a mass meeting to be held in City Hall, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

James Park, Jr.,
Thos. H. Rabe,
R. T. Miller,
J. P. Hanna,
Geo. W. Bradley,
Wm. Frew,
David M. Long,
Jno. W. Kurtz,
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
Haworth & Dewhurst,
Paul & Gibson,
James Bowen,
J. W. Kirker,
J. C Harper,
A. W. Foster,
Jno. Way, Jr.,
August Hirth,
A. Lyons,
Thos. H. Paulson,
and others.

J. R. Reese & Co.,
John Murphy,
S. R. Allison,
J. S. Miller,
R. A. Russell,
John Johnston,
Woodworth & Davidson,
Arbuckle & Co.,
Henry Disque,
E. D. Matteson,
John W. Tim,
John Phillips,
James Kelly,
Wm. H. Phipps,
Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Frank J. Totten,
J. L. Lytle,
W. W. Patrick,
W. Warren.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
February 20, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request I cheerfully issue a call for the above meeting to be held at City Hall, Diamond, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 7½ P. M.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
Mayor.

It

The New Opera House Saloon

Opens once more, to-day, and the choicest brands of the best liquors will be on its shelves. The bar has been handsomely fitted up, and is now, without exception, the finest in the city. It will be presided over in person by the accomplished veteran and popular host, Mr. George Mashey.

Parade This Afternoon.

The following military companies will parade this afternoon: Pittsburgh Armstrong, and Phillips Zouaves, and Washington Infantry. The processionists will start from the City Armory at two o'clock P. M. and march over the following route: Up to Fourth avenue, to Wood, to Water, to Smithfield, to Third avenue, to Grant, to Diamond, to Fifth avenue, to Pride St., to Fulton, to Wylie, to Fifth avenue, to Market, to Suspension bridge, across to Ohio street, to Chestnut street, to Mechanics street bridge, to Penn avenue, to Thirty-third street, to Liberty, to Smithfield, to Fifth avenue, to Armory, where the companies will be dismissed.

Removal of the Western Penitentiary.

The bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Graham, on Thursday, provides for the appointment of Messrs. Hugh Fleming, Theodore Nevin, Henry M. Long, George D. Riddle and Ormsby Phillips as Commissioners to inquire into the propriety of removal and to select a site within fifty miles of the city. This project was originally set on foot for the purpose of securing the ground now occupied by the prison for park purposes, but the friends of the Western University are now taking an active part, with the view of obtaining the grounds as a site for that institution.

The March Eclectic.

In addition to the magazines before noticed, we have received the *Eclectic*, the contents of which are unusually entertaining; among them: "The Issues Raised by the Protestant Synod of France," "The Disadvantages of Living in a Small Community; "The Two Mary's," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Story of Le Valliere;" "Hereditary Improvements," by Francis Galton; "The Children of Lebanon, an American Idyll;" "The Recent Star Shower and Star-Showers Generally;" "Victor Hugo;" "Too Soon," a Novel; "The Migrations of Useful Plants;" and "The True Story of Juggernaut." Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton street, New York. Terms, $5 a year; two copies, $9. Single number, 45 cents.

The Allingham Murder.

Detective Joseph Cupples was on the stand during all of yesterday's session, and his examination was not concluded at the noon adjournment. He detailed the finding of certain articles in Briceland's shop which were evidently a part of the same piece of wood used at Allingham's and he also mentioned the finding and measurin of tracks on Allingham's porch, and also at Chapman Truax's, where, it is alleged, Briceland slept the night of the murder. While stating that the tracks had the same general appearance, he would not say positively that they were made by the same person, or the same pair of boots. He fitted to them boots belonging to Briceland, and with the exception of the heel the impressions were similar.

The attendance of spectators was very large, and the utmost interest was manifested.

Business Embarrassment.

In consequence of business complications a meeting of the creditors of the firms of James Woods & Co. and Woods' Sons & Co., was held yesterday morning, but nothing definitely was settled. The firms ask an extension of two years' time, but this has not been agreed to. The "paper" which the firms have amount to something over $1,800,000, we are informed, and their other debts amount to over $400,000, making the total of their liabilities in the neighborhood of $2,250,000. On the other hand they claim that their assets are over $3,500,000. They consist of four blast furnaces, a rolling mill and nail mill located at Wheatland, on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad, and the Eagle Iron Works, at Saw Mill Run.

The cause of the difficulty, so far as could be ascertained, is the fact that the firms made very heavy railroad contracts at very long time, so long that the banks declined to discount the paper, and owing to this refusal a considerable amount of the paper of the firms went to protest, thus bringing this crisis. It is quite probable that an adjustment of the difficulties will be made satisfactorily.

Local Legislation.

Among the local bills recently introduced at Harrisburg, the following will be found of interest:

AN ACT

To Incorporate the Central Market Company of the City of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That Andrew Ackley, Thomas Kimberline, Peter Fairley. August Koedel, Thomas B. Ceyer, Christian Dullanbach, George W. Evans, J. Fred Bielstine, James Reed, James Y. Sanderson, James E. Strickler, John Herchenrother and George A. Kimberline and their associates and all persons who are now or may hereafter be holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned are hereby created a body corporate by the name of the Central Market Company of the city of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

That the object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to erect buildings with stalls in the city of Allegheny to be appropriated and used as a public market house for the sale of meats vegetables, victuals and provisions, and the said buildings and stalls shall be leased and disposed of in such manner, &c.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Monongahela Savings Bank of the borough of South Pittsburgh, now Thirtieth ward, city of Pittsburgh. Incorporators—W. M. Lyon, Witherow Douglass, John Murray, Chas. Rea, George Kim, Nathan S. Brakaw, George W. Jope, John L. Awl, B. W. Stouffer, Samuel Harper, C. S. Fetterman, J. C. Mattern and Jacob Wilbert.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad corporations," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

That it shall not be lawful for any such corporation to construct or use any bridge or viaduct to cross any river without first submitting to the Legislature the report of a competent civil engineer to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the proposed location, plan and specification thereof, but at the proper cost of such company making application therefor, and obtaining thereafter the express authority from the Legislature of this Commonwealth authorizing directly and in express terms the construction or use of the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

—TONY DENIER, in Humpty Dumpty this afternoon and evening at the Pittsburgh Opera House.

—THE Man of Mystery and the Flying Aerial Wonder, in addition to the other attractions this afternoon and evening at Trimbles.

—THE Leon Brothers, Carrolls, Charley Howard, Mike Kanane and all the old favorites in an entirely new programme this afternoon and evening.

—This evening at the Academy of Music Rev. H. Morgan lectures for the last time in Pittsburgh on "Fast Young Men." This afternoon at the Matinee "Old Bonnets and those who wear them."

—McKee Rankin in his grand impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle" at the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

—WELSH CONCERT this evening at Masonic Hall, for the benefit of Mr. Llwyvo Lewis, the Welsh journalist.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be postponed to-night on account of the mass meeting of citizens at City Hall, in favor of local option law, and all the members of the association are earnestly urged to be present, as the meeting is one of great importance.

Billiards.

The amount of money expended on the game of billiards in the city of Pittsburgh exceeds that of any other city in the Union in proportion to its population. Under these circumstances it is desirable to have a pleasant place, with first-class appurtenances for those who desire to indulge in the game, and those who desire to play a game with pleasant surroundings can find the Opera House Billiard room a place that will suit them. It has been beautifully and thoroughly renovated. The ceiling, supported by elegant bronzed pillars, is entirely new; while the other surroundings are in harmonious keeping. It has been placed in charge of the affable and popular Mr. Pony Smith, late of the Fifth Avenue House, under whose management it will at once take rank as the most central, as well as the leading billiard hall of the city.

Silver Plated Castors,

Forks, Spoons, &c., at Evans' Department Store.

Chapped Hands

and face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York

George Mashey,

he new proprietor of the Opera House Billiard Saloon, has things fixed up in good style. Drop in and see for yourself. Open to-day.

Only One Price.

Those who stand in need of clothing would do well to call at the extensive and popular merchant tailoring and clothing establishment of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Wood street, and examine the superior stock prepared expressly for the present trade. It consists of every possible variety of dress and business suit, overcoats, &c., for gentlemen and boys made in the latest styles, and most durable manner. The custom department will be found to contain an unusually choice stock of imported cloths, cassimers, overcoatings, &c., and the furnishing goods and underwear department is full and complete in all the standing qualities of goods, and all the novelties of the season. This house has but "one price" for all customers, and that the lowest at which goods of the same character can be sold anywhere.

$1 00 Books for 50c,

at Evans' Department Store. Call and examine.

Tell me ye modern minds,

> Of scientific lore,
> Is there no sewing machine
> The laies all adore?
> Is there one better than all the rest,
> That never misses stitches,
> Or fail in any test?
> The grey old seer replied,
> Yes; humanity is blest—
> I long have tried the Singer,
> And now it is the best.

R. STRAW & CO.,
feb17:tf No. 10 Sixth street.

"Note" for Northsiders.

Our Allegheny neighbors are fast becoming aware of the fact that Prof. Carl Retter, No. 12 Federal street, can furnish the finest musical instruments of all kinds. music books sheet music, etc., on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Retter is the manufacturer's agent for the celbrated Albrecht Pianos, the Ernest Gabler Pianos, and the Silver Tongue Organ. The excellence of these standard instruments is universally acknowledged in the musical world, and their reputation is ever on the increase. No superer pianos or organs are made or sold. Call and examine.

Lecture Matinee To-day.

"Old Bonnets and They that Wear Them," will be presented by Rev. Henry Morgan, the Leturer, at the Academy of Music, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. This will be a splendid opportunity for our lady friends to hear this interesting lecture, and we have no doubt a great many of them will be present to hear what Mr. Morgan has to say about Old Bonnets. We are under the impression that if he would tell them something about new bonnets, his lecture would perhaps be more interesting to the fair sex.

George Mashey,

a clever and justly popular gentleman. assumes control of the Opera House Saloon and Billiard Room to-day. Under his management the concern will be run in a strictly first-class style, and in such a manner as to give satisfaction to his patrons—and they will be numerous.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Fine Toilet Setts, Vases, &c.

A large assortment to select from, at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

The Greatest Machine

In the world! Such indeed can honestly be said of the Singer Sewing Machine. It is praised in every tongue, where civilization has reached, there you can find a Singer Sewing Machine, doing its work nobly, assisting to sew up all breeches of violence. Call at No. 10 Sixth street and examine it.

R. STRAW & CO.,
feb17.tf General Agents.

Ten Billiard Tables

in the Opera House Billiard Saloon, all newly cushioned, new cues, new balls. Parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant time, drop in and spend a few minutes with your friends. Open to-day.

Opera and Field Glasses,

Scissors, Pocket and Table Cutlery, in great variety, at Evans Department Store.

The Germania Savings Bank

Offers special advantages and undoubted security to depositors. 55 Fourth avenue.
w&s.

Ladies and Gents' Rubber Chains

and Lockets, Gold and Plated Jewelry of all kinds at Evans' Department Store.

The Following

Machines taken in exchange for the Improved Singer will be sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 new Howe.
1 new Wheeler & Wilson.
1 new Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style in good working order will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R STRAW & CO.,
feb17:tf No. 10 Sixth street.

Washington's Birthday.

All on Fifth avenue to-day are invited to call at Evans' Department Store.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Daquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.
W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

A Full Assortment

Of silk twist, linen thread, sewing machine needles, &c., can be found at
R. STRAW & CO.'s,
feb17:tf No. 10 Sixth street.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York

The Culture of the Hair.

Just as surely as a soil infested with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now covered with harsh, dry, unmanageable hair, can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the right kind of fertilizer. Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the barren land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that LYON'S KATHAIRON is unequaled as a fertilizer and beautifier of the hair. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectation of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibers remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114⅜
United States 6s, 1881, bid	117¼
United States 6s (Coupons)	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅞
United States 5-20s (new issue)	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116
United States 10-40s	111½
United States 10-40s (Coupons)	114½
Currency Sixes	115
New 5 Per Cents	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather continues pleasant and spring like, and its continuance for a few days will have the effect of drying up the roads and rendering them passable. This will have the effect of bringing to the city large numbers of country dealers who have been awaiting a favorable opportunity to visit the city for the purpose of replenishing their depleted stocks. As our merchants and manufacturers were not idle during the long cold weather, but busied themselves in selecting large and varied stocks with a direct view to meet the wants and demands of the approaching spring trade, inducements will be held out to purchasers never before offered in this market. We have but few changes to note in the general characteristics of the market. It is somewhat difficult to note the flour and grain market, but we may remark that the tendency of prices are to lower figures, particularly for flour and wheat.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,413
Wheat, sks	884
Apples, bbls	41
Corn, sks	1,500
Barley, sks	2,040
Oats, sks	5,637
Bacon, pcs	2,351
Butter, pks	78
Rye, sks	600
Cheese, bxs	40
Bacon, tcs	21

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

HAY—We have no change to note in regard to prices or demand; the current rates for baled on wharf and from landing are $24a26a28 per ton.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market well stocked; holders are firm in their views, with sales as follows: Sugar cured hams 13c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9c; ham sausage 10c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15 per barrel. Lard in tierces 9c; half barrels 9¼c; pails 10¼c; pigs feet, half barrels, $4 40; kegs $2 20; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen.

RAGS—Steady at 3¼a3¾c per pound.

POTATOES—Dull but no lower: we note regular sales at 80a85c per bushel.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely; the rates, however, are unchanged.

HOMINY—Steady at $4 25a4 75 per barrel.

MINCE MEAT—Dealers report sales at 12c per pound.

MILL FEED—Market dull; we hear of occasional sales of bran at 80a90c per cwt.; seconds $1a1 10; middlings $1 20a 1 30 per cwt.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was a moderate one with an ample supply in first hands; the current rates are 50a60 per gal.

APPLES—Are dull; holders are anxious to realize; but experience considerable difficulty in finding purchasers; the extreme figure are $1 75a2 50 per bbl; the supply at present is in excess of the demand.

ASHES—Market well stocked; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

ALE—Prices are still unsettled; there are outside parties who are disposd to cut under or sell below card rates; we quote nominally India ale at $11 per bbl; $5 50 per half bbl; XX ale $10 per bbl; $5 per half bbl; common ale $8 per bbl; $4 per half bbl. Porter $10 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; scarcely any demand; we hear of an occasional sale at $7 50a8.

BEANS—Dealers say the demand is improving; the supply however, is ample, and prices are without change, viz: $2 25a 2 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; sales are reported all the way from 4, 6a7c per pound.

BUTTER—For some days past the stock of strictly prime butter has been materially reduced; the result was a firmer market and a slight advance in prices for that description with sales at 26, 28a30c; common and medium grades are not wanted; prices very singular.

BEESWAX—Market steady at 35a38c per lb.

BAGGING—Is in good supply; we note sales of Pennsylvania mills at previous prices.

CANNED GOODS—Dealers report an improved demand without any alteration in prices which rule as follow's: Peaches, three pound cans $3a3 25 per dozen. Tomatoes $3 40a2 50; Winslows corn $3 00 per dozen: other brands can be obtained at $2 50a2 75.

CARBON OIL—We have to notice a continued dull market, with more seller than buyers. This, however, has been the situation for some time. An improvement would no doubt be acceptable. Standard brands are offered at 16a16½c for round lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand at $7 50a8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Holders are firm in their views, more particularly as relates to standard brands, for which an advance is required. Goshen 17a17½c per lb; common stock is selling at 14a14½c per lb.

EGGS—Are too unsettled to quote correctly.

FLOUR—The heavy receipts for some time past have depressed the market and weakened prices; report says flour can be bought below present rates; we quote nominally spring wheat $7 75a8 25; red winter $9a9 25 per bbl. Rye $5 72a6.

GRAIN—The market for wheat is weakening; prices had a downward tendency yesterday and figures were red winter $1 78a1 83; white $1 90a1 98 per bushel. Oats are very dull with dealers overstocked; prices weak and going down; mixed 45c; prime white 33c. Corn—shelled is also dull, the supply being in excess of the demaud; on track 48c; elevator 50c. Rye steady at 80c. Barley dull and lower: spring 88a90c; fall 95ca$1 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
SATURDAY, February 22, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains dull, but prices are no lower; it seems to us that prices are low enough; Parker's is quoted at $2 17a2 20 per bbl.

For rates in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market a shade firmer, particularly for future delivery; spot 16⅛a16¼c; Philadelphia delivery; March 19¼c; April 19⅜c; May 19⅝c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very firm; city make $1 95a2 00; country $1 85a1 90. Some dealers are asking $2 05 for certain descriptions.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet and a shade weaker at all points and closed dull with the following sales:

UPPER CREEK.	
500 do t. p.	2 25
500 do do	2 20
LOWER ROAD.	
1,000 spot	2 27½
OIL CITY.	
1,000 do do	2 40
PARKER'S.	
500 do do	2 20
1,000 do do	2 17½

ROUSEVILLE, February 21.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 25.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 21.—Market dull at $ 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 21.—Market quiet and dull at $2 22a2 2½.

OIL CITY, February 21.—Market dull at $2 40; Lower Creek $2 20; Upper Creek $2 10.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Closing of the 20th. Market unchanged, with a large business for forward delivery; 45,000 bbls were sold the delivery commencing in March and running up till to-day at 22c; March, April and May at 20¼c; crude in bulk 9c. Refined offering freely at 20c; cases 26½a27c, with sales of 7,000 bbls; Philadelphia delivery inactive and nominal at 19a19¼c; about 13,000 bbls changed hands yesterday for last half of April delivery at 19¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market quiet.

Standard White	19¼c
Crude	8¼c
Cases	25c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Money easier, the Canada banks having brought a supply into Wall street, and bankers and brokers are loaning their balances freely. Early in the day call loans were done at 1-16a3-32, but soon after two o'clock the rate fell to 4a2 per cent., with closing loans at 2a4.

Business in the produce, stock and gold markets will be entirely suspended to-morrow.

The Bank statement showed a great calling of loans during the week and a loss in the reserve, but it did not affect the gold and stock markets.

Sterling quiet and steady at 8¾a8⅞ per cent.

Gold quiet at 114⅜a114⅝, closing at 114⅜a114½.

Loans at 3a7 per cent. coin for carrying.

Clearings $79,000,000.

Treasury disbursed $125,000.

Customs receipts for the week, $2,848,000.

Governments opened at ⅛a¼ lower, were quiet and closed firm.

Southern State securities were dull and unchanged, except Tennessee, which were firmer.

Railroad bonds were quiet and steady.

The stock market was dull during the greater part of the day, with the bulk of business confined to Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, New York Central, Union Pacific and Wabash. Pacific was heavy and lower, while Erie, Rock Island, Wabash and Union Pacific were strong and higher. The general market, except Pacific, advanced and closed firm.

The Western Union transfer books will be closed for the annual election on March 5th, but it is said there will be no contest for the management.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour dull at $7 85a8 25. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower at $1 70a 1 73. Corn dull at 39a40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 30a38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs steady at 22c. Provisions steady. Mess pork nominal at $13 50. Lard firm and steady at 7⅝a7¾c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats strong. Shoulders, 4⅜c; clear rib sides, 6⅞c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5⅜c. clear sides, 7⅜c. Hogs active; butcher's $5a5 15; shippers', $4 65a4 80. Whisky weak at 88c.

PRODUCE.

Cotton dull; low middling 18⅛c; sales futures 6.900 bales—February 20⅝a20¾c; March 20⅞a20,9-16c; April 20,11-16a20⅞c; May 21,1-16a21⅛c; June 21⅛c. Flour quiet; receipts 6,00; Superfine western and State 6a6 75; good to choice $7 65a8 40: white wheat extra $7 50a10 50;. Corn meal quiet; yellow western $3 25a3 50. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 12,000 bu. red Canada free $1 98; No 2 Michigan $1 66a1 68. Clover seed in fair demand at 9a9⅛c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 17,000 bu. new mixed western 65c; old afloat 66a 66½c; store 64c Oats dull and easier: receipts 27,000 bu; new mixed western 52½a54c; black western 52a53c. Eggs dull at 32a34c. Hogs unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 16⅝a20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8⅜a9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 70c. Petroleum, crude 8⅜c; refined 20c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork firmer at $14 12a 14 35. Beef dull but unchanged; mess 9a 11¾c; extra 12a14½c. Cut meats firm; short clear February and March 8c; long clear 7⅜c. Lard firmer; western steam 8 7-16c; kettle 8⅝a8 11-16c. Western butter firm at 15a20c. Cheese steady at 12a 17c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1 20¼; cash $1 21¼; seller March No 3, $1 08; rejected 94c. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 31a 32c; seller February 31a31½c seller March 32a32½c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 26a26½c; cash 27a27½c; seller April 30a 30¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65c. Barley unsettled and lower 71c; cash 72c. Provisions stronger. Mess pork $13; seller March $13 30; lard firmer; sales at $7 60; green meats steady, with a moderate demand at 7c; hams scarce at 7¼c for 20 pound average; dressed hogs stronger at $5 20. Whisky dull at 87c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—Cotton quiet at 18⅞c. Flour in fair demand; extra family $7 50. Grain unchanged. Provisions steady. Mess pork held at $13 75a 14. Bacon, shoulders 5⅝a6c; clear rib sides 7¾a7⅞c; clear sides 8ac¼. Bulk meats, shoulders 4⅞c; clear rib sides 6⅞a 7c; clear sides 7¼c; hams 9¼a10c. Lard 8¼a9¼c. Whisky quiet at 88c. Tobacco firm and active for all grades, with sales at $3 25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Flour dull; superfine $4 60a5 50. Wheat dull; red $1 90; amber $1 96. Rye 87c. Corn steady; mixed 60c; white 63c. Oats dull; white 49a50c. Petroleum crude 14⅜c; refined 19c. Whisky western iron 91c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn nominal. Oats quiet; white 50c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess pork $14 50. Bacon active; shoulders 6¼c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Lard quiet at 8a8¼c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky 91½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Cotton steady; low middling 17⅜c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm. Bulk meats; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7⅜c; clear sides 7⅝c. Lard; kettle dried 8¼a8⅜c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton good and ordinary at 15⅝c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal active at 32c. Corn dull at 57a58c. Oats, demand good at 50c. Hay scarce and firm. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and moderate; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No 2 do $1 21½. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 32½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 3 26c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 68c. Barley quiet and weak; fall No 2 92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No 2 white Michigan $1 55; amber Michigan $1 67½; No 1 red $1 70; No 2 red $1 66. Corn dull; high mixed 40½c. Oats dull; No 1, 39½a. Clover seed $5 15. Dressed hogs $5 25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 21.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red $1 68a1 69; No 2 $1 63a1 65. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 41c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices lower; extra $1 95a1 96; amber $1 68. Corn steady at 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed $5 25.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, February 21, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅛a92⅜; American securities—5-20s '65, 92⅜; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s 89¼; new 5's, 90¼. Erie Railway 52⅛.

Amount of bullion withdraw from the Bank of England on balance to day was £48,000. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was two per cent. lower than the Bank rate

Refined petroleum 18½a19c. Linseed Oil £33 10s. Turpentine 49s.

FRANKFORT, February 21.—United States bonds 5-20s, '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 56 francs 55 centimes.

Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 50,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable during February and March at 9 9-16d.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average, 11s 11da12s; club 12s 6da13s; red spring 11s 6d@12s 3d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Peas 39s. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s 9d. Linseed Oil 34s 10da35s 10d.

The receipts of wheat for the past three days amount to 26,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American.

The receipts of corn for the past three days amount to 19,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

ANTWERP, February 21.—Petroleum—refined 46 francs.

LONDON, February 21.—The steamships Manhattan and Canadian have arrived.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO., 145 Wood Street.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND Blank Book Makers.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large rssortment of Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Note Books, Wallets, all sizes, Bankers' Cases, Card Cases,

Foley's Gold Pens,

AND PENCIL CASES.

These Pens are the best in the market, and are warranted in every case.

Great variety of Fancy and Counting House

Ink Stands!

Cashiers' Money and Deed Boxes,
Copying Presses and Books,
Writing Fluids and Copying Inks,
Pass Books and Memorandums,
Letter Files and Invoice Books,

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description on hand and made to Order.

Counting House Stationery

Of Every Description.

No. 145 Wood Street,

CORNER OF VIRGIN ALLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 66
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 32
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 98
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	[illegible]

NEW PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Ellsler & Gotthold............Managers.

TONY DENIER AND HIS
GREAT NEW YORK PANTOMIME TROUPE.
LAST NIGHT OF
HUMTY DUMPTY.

Humpty Dumpty............Tony Denier.

Matinee this Afternoon.

Monday—Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.

FRED. AIMS............Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS......Stage Manager and Advertiser.

Washington's Birth Day Matinee 2:30 p. m. Grand Washington's Birth Day Performance. Psycological Star, Mile De Montforo, Leon Brothers, Carrolls, R. M. Carroll, General Eddie and Dick, Ed Banker, Chas. Howard, Mike Kanane, Lulu Delmay, Tilly Prestage, Lizzie La Grange.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee 2:30 p. m.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

GARDNER & TRIMBLE,..Lessees and Proprietors.
H. W. WILLIAMS..............Stage Manager.

Washington's birthday—2 performances. Afternoon at 2:30; to-night at 8. Sadi D'Jalma, Hawley and Miaco, the O'Donohue, all the great stars. The National Anthem and an allegorical tableaux. The new drama, The Union Scout.

Monday—seven new stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GREAT ACTOR,
McKee Rankin!
In his matchless impersonation,
Rip Van Winkle!

Supported by the favorite actress, Miss KITTY BLANCHARD, and a company selected expressly for the various parts, as played by them over 400 nights.

Reserved seats can be secured at the Box Office of the Academy, from Saturday, February 22, from 9 till 4 o'clock.
feb21

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MORGAN LECTURES

THIS AFTERNOON MATINEE,

OLD BONNETS!

And They that Wear Them.

Doors open at 1 o'clock. Lecture at 2.

THIS EVENING,

Second and last time in Pittsburgh,

"Fast Young Men."

Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
feb22-1td

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE County Christian Temperance Alliance

Will be held in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh,

ON SATURDAY, THE 22d INST.,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Addresses by REV. FATHER HICKEY and REV. J. D. HERR.

Friends of the cause are earnestly requested to be present.
feb21:2t

Arizona Diamonds

Set in Solid 14 Karat Gold,

WARRANTED.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE

BUSINESS CARDS.

Sewickly Nurseries.

Our stock offered for Spring planting is very superiorior, embracidg the the most approved varieties of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,

Viz. Strawberries, Raspberries, Goosberries, Currants, &c.,

Evergreens, Shade trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety.

Ten trains daily stop at the Nurseries, (Edgeworth station), from Allegheny.

Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants.

Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

No peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickly Nurseries. feb.9-w4t.

MILLIONS OF ACRES IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS FOR SALE BY THE Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 Per Cent. Interest.

PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered and probably neve will be.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; cal for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEORGE S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, BURLINGTON, Iowa.

And please say in what Paper this Advertisement was seen. feb15:4:W

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Fall and Winter GOODS.

Cor. Penn and Sixth Sts.

JOHN H. STEWART.........ROBT. H. PATTERSON

ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.

Livery, Sale and

COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction sales Saturdays at 9 o'clock

CHARLES F. PECK,

Printer and Blank Book Manufacturer,

Blank Books ruled to any pattern on short notice. N. E. Cor. WOOD Street, and FOURTH Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

H. H. M'CORMICK.JOHN S. ROBB.CHRIS SNIVELY.

M'CORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,

Attorneys at Law!

No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh,
feb3 Opposite Court House.

P. C. RENIERS, SCULPTOR.

Monumental Marble and Stone Works. Nos. 49 and 51 SIXTH STREET, (formerly Hand) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marble Tile Flooring made by my own patent achinery.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, Seedsmen,
-3md&SW 127 Liberty street.

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PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP, is made from the best materials and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.

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ja8-3md Wholesale Agents.

AUCTION SALES.

CLAIMS IN SUIT.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106, Smithfield street, the following claims of J. S. Kirk, now pending in suit, viz: One claim against John Snowden & Son for $15,250; and one claim against the late firm of Snowden & Mason, for $7,175. Terms cash.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
feb22.

ASSIGNEE SALE—TUESDAY EVENING, March 4th, at 7½ o'clock, on 2d floor of M'Ilwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, will be sold 5,293 shares of the capital stock of the Roberts Oil and Mining Company, and the debts due on Book Accounts and Promissory Notes belonging to the estate of Edward J. Roberts, a bankrupt.

W. S. MILLER, Assignee.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer. feb22:1t

FOR SALE.

SIX ELEGANT

Silver Mounted French Plate

Show Cases.

Also, two Side Show Cases, suitable for the trimming, jewelry, hat, or fancy goods business.

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Next door to Adams Express Co.

GOOD THINGS!

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
OLD IRISH WHISKY.
FINE JAMAICA RUM.
FINE ST. CROIX RUM.
VERY OLD APPLE WHISKY.

All of these for HOT DRINKS for WINTER NIGHTS.

THEN WE HAVE

ELEGANT RYE WHISKY,
$4 00 a gallon, or $11 00 a dozen.

GOLD SEAL BRANDY,
$18 00 a dozen.

VERY FINE PALE SHERRY WINE,
$11 00 a dozen.

RARE OLD PORT WINE.
$11 00 a dozen.

All carefully packed and sent to any address.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

H. & A. C. Van Beil,

"THE WINE MERCHANTS,"
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PRICES FAR BELOW THE MARKET FOR CASH.

The demand is already very great, the stock of the most perfect character, and all desirous of purchasing should call at once. Office and salesroom,

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feb11:TU&F-1md

DECEMBER, 1872.

Carpets Cheap.

In taking stock we find a number of Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets of excellent Patterns, of which we have left on hand but enough for one or two rooms. We offer these for a short time at a very large reduction in Price; and will also give Liberal Discounts to purchasers of Single Carpets or Larger Bills this Months.

McFarland and Collins.

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DUNLEVY & BRO.,

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Grocers and Dealers in Tea.

A full stock of Family Groceries constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

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Attention paid to gilding and re-gilding. apl9-1

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Choice Boquets, Baskets and Floral Designs. Special attention paid to decorating Parlors and Tables for Weddings, &c. The finest canary bird and cages always on hand.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
fec13 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague are unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away, $2 50 to $4 00. **Seven Years' Credit**; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
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Sole Agent for the Celebrated

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For further information send for circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF Pennsylvania, ss., at Pittsburgh the — day of February, 1873.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin S. Kline, of the borough of McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

THOS. N. CHRISTY, Assignee,
fe7-eF-3t 138 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE—The undersigned having received letters of Administration on the estate of James M. Riter, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to Wm. A. Conley, Samuel R. Stewart, Administrators, 53 and 56 Water street.
ja31-3taw6wd

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Felix Grant, deceased, late of Allegheny city, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to

B. RAFFERTY, Executor,
a17:eF7t No. 7 Wylie street, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF Pennsylvania, at Allegheny city this 31st day of January, 1873.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of D. L. Clark and Jason Clark, partners as D. L. Clark & Co., of Allegheny city, Pa., within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN OGDEN, 55 North Diamond, Allegheny, Pa., DOMINICK CUNNINGHAM, 109 Water street, Pittsburgh, Assignees. feb1-eoS3t